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The American Horticulturist is the name now given to the horticultural monthly, started a year ago under the name of *The Michigan Horticulturist*, published at Detroit by Lewis Isenworth & Burr, and edited by the widely known horticulturist, Chas. W. Garfield. The publishers announce that the name is changed at the request of subscribers who desire the publication shall be made national in its scope, a desire which they intend to meet. However, if it should appear to an eastern reader as slightly western in character, they may rest assured it will be full of matter valuable to the fruit grower and the gardener, wherever located, so long as the eminent pomologist, now at its head, shall continue to shape its contents.

It is such bosh as the following from the Ohio Experiment Station, after an experiment in salting, that disgusts,—and properly so,—the sensible farmer with science in agriculture:

"The old system of pasturing is not consistent with an advanced and progressive agriculture, and the time is not far distant when nearly all the food of cattle will, in the State of Ohio, be cut and fed to them. A great change from pasturing to soiling would double the gross receipts and would add largely to the income of many a stock and dairy farmer. To allow cattle to run at large over good meadows and land is wasteful, unthrifty and improvident."

We venture the prediction that it will be found for long years to come, farmers in Ohio will grow wealthy from following the system of pasturing, and will not be dubbed "old fogies" by their neighbors either.

The regulations necessary to carry into effect the new national law to prevent the sale of counterfeit butter as the genuine article, have been completed, and the necessary stamps are about ready. There will be three varieties—one kind for retailers, another for wholesale dealers, and a third for manufacturers. These will be made of several denominations, and coupons will be attached in order to mark any intermediate number required. The "National Butterine and Oleomargarine Association" held a meeting last week at Chicago, with an attendance of 16 out of the 25 members, and determined to test the constitutionality of the law. Three oleo dealers in New Haven have been convicted (under a new State law, the second being the first cases) of selling the stuff without displaying the proper signs, and fined $100 each.

Agriculture of Maine.

The annual volume of Agriculture of Maine for 1885-6 is now ready for distribution and is being sent out to the several agricultural societies of the State from the office of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. It covers the year ending July 1, 1886, and contains a condensed report of the transactions of the Board for the time, a report of the work of county agricultural societies, the full report of the Director of the State Experiment Station, the proceedings of the State Pomological Society, including its winter meeting at Turner, and a paper on the Sphingidæ of New England, by Prof. C. H. Fernald, formerly of the State College. The volume is intended to be a complete record of the work of the organized agriculture of the State for the year.

A paper on Iron-Clad Tree Fruits, by Dr. Hoskins of Vermont, illustrated with outlines and cuts of several of the new and promising Russian varieties of apples and pears, is a valuable contribution to our fruit literature, and will be found of special interest to the fruit growers and those who would like to become such, throughout the northern portion of the State.

The subject of Ensilage and its value as a stock food, is treated in an exhaustive and most thoroughly practical manner by drawing together the knowledge available upon the subject brought down to the present time.

The Experiment Station report embraces the fertilizer work of the present year, together with the results of such experimental work as has been completed, and its prompt appearance will be pleasing to all interested in the work.

Members of agricultural societies desiring the volume will apply to the secretary of their society.

Machinery at Work.

An interesting feature at the Bangor Fair was the farm machinery at work on the grounds where the farmers and others interested in the same could see for themselves the quality of the work being done. One of the most interesting exhibits of the kind was that of the Walter A. Wood Self-Binding Reaper at work in a field of grain. A. L. Dennison, Portland, is selling agent for this machine. A field of oats was standing just outside the Park, and Mr. Dennison secured the privilege of showing his machine at work in this standing grain. All who wished to see it were allowed a pass out for the purpose, and we were among the number.

The grain was a light growth, on sod land, ground rough, and the grain so badly "crippled" and beaten down as to be in the worst possible condition to cut. By hand it would have been necessary to mow

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of AURELIA PRICE, late of Readfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to

Aug. 23d, 1886. 43* GEO. A. RUSSELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed, of the estate of NICHOLAS, late of the estate of JOSEPH C. NICHOLS, deceased, Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Aug. 23, 1886. 43* SAMUEL TITCOMB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of CORDELIA C. HATHAN late of West Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

August 25, 1886. 43* CHARLES O. CLOUGH.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1886.*

ELIZABETH SMITH, Administratrix on the estate of ABRAM SMITH, late of Mt. Vernon, in said county, deceased, having arrived at the first account of administration of said estate for allowance: Ordered, that the widow's petition for allowance be heard.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the first Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may be present at the Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

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VOL. LIV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886. No. 44.

Fairs to Occur.

Aroostook County—At Houlton, September 30, and October 1.
Baldwin and Sebago Union Farmers' Club—At East Sebago, Oct. 5.
Buxton and Hollis Fair—September 21–23.
Bristol Agricultural Society—At Bristol, Sep. 21—
Bridgton Farmers' and Mechanics' Club—At Bridgton, Oct. 12th and 13th.
Brighton Town Show—At Brighton, Sept. 23.
Cape Elizabeth Farmers' Association—At Pleasant Hill, September 21–22.
Cumberland County—At Portland, September 29–
Cumberland Farmers' Club—At West Cumberland, September 29–30.
Canaan Agricultural Society—At Canaan Oct. 5–
Franklin County—At Farmington, September 28–
Franklin Central—At Strong, September 29–30.
Grange Fair—At Orland, Oct. 5.
Kennebec County—At Readfield, September 28–
Kennebec and Somerset Union—At Fairfield, September 28–30.
Lincoln County—At Damariscotta Driving Park—September 28–30.
North Kennebec—At Waterville, September 21—
North Penobscot—At Lee, September 30, and October 1.
North Aroostook—At Presque Isle, September 23
Norridgewock—Elmwood Park, Oct. 1–2.
North Waldo—At Unity, Sept. 27–28.
North Somerset—At Bingham, Oct. 5–6.
Oxford—At South Paris, Sept. 28–30.
Penobscot County—At East Eddington, Sept. 23–
Prospect Grange—At Prospect village in September.
Pittston and Chelsea Farmers' Union—At Pittston, Oct. 7.
Richmond Farmers' and Mechanics' Club—At Richmond, Sept. 28.
Somerset Union—At Skowhegan, Sept. 21–23.
Waldo County—At Belfast, September 22–23.
West Franklin—At Phillips, October 5–7.
West Penobscot—At Exeter, September 28–30.
Western Piscataquis—At Monson, the last week in September.
Waldo and Penobscot—At Monroe, Sept. 20–21.
West Oxford—At Fryeburg Oct. 5–7.
York County—At Biddeford, Sept. 28–30.

Prospect Grange—At Prospect village in September.

Woman's Department.

Advice to Husbands.

I can see, in my imagination, some of you men turn up your nose when you read the heading of this piece, and cast the paper one side, thinking way down in your heart, that you do not need any advice. Some of you do not. I have seen some men whom I thought were just as good as one *could be* in this life. But that is not the class I am addressing. It is to those who once won the affection of their wives by kind and loving words, looks and actions, and also good deeds of every kind, as well as the best of attention and respect in every way, but are now cold, unkind, and indifferent, and without *any* respect, and never a word of *love* or *sympathy*. Then complain of their wives being cross, and not as they used to be. If you had treated her before marriage as you have since, do you suppose she would have ever consented to become your wife? Kind reader, stop one moment and think how much more she now needs your sympathy and loving words than she did then. *Some* of you are kind hearted, and would do better if you could only realize how much pain you caused your wives by your thoughtlessness. If, instead of coming in to the house with a rush and with unkind words, because your meals are not ready, and telling her to hurry up, for you are in a great hurry, and that you do not think she cares whether your meals are in season or not, you should look around and see the many children and the washing still half done, or the ironing left for the purpose of getting your dinner, and other work left unfinished, and herself, as well as children, looking rather untidy, *all* because she could not get time before you got in; look then at her hot and flushed cheeks, and her brow wet with sweat, and her nervous expression of countenance, and she seeming to do as fast as she can, would not a kind and loving word do better there, even if you were in a great hurry? And why not offer her a little assistance? You are not more tired than she, even if you have worked hard, for you have your general work to do, either haying, planting, or harvesting, while she has to keep many strings pulling—troublesome children to care for, while the older ones are made ready for school, and the usual housework to do; while once a week comes *washing* day, and then a week ironing days, cleaning days, churning days and baking days, and twice a year comes the thorough house cleaning. Now, can you wonder that your meals are not always on the dot? If you should say, I am in a hurry, dear wife, don't worry yourself; you are looking too tired to rush any. I am sorry you have to work so hard. If I were able, you should not. I always have a girl to help you; and if she *is* really cross, put your arm around her and give her a kiss, although she may not seem to appreciate it just that time, it is because she is so nervous and tired through the confinement of children, yet way down in her heart she is saying, "What a good soul he is," and you will see the dinner go on to the table in a hurry, because a merry heart makes work go light. Then at the table exercise your own government over the children, that they may be made quiet at meal time, for she has had to govern them all day, and it would be a happy relief to her to have you govern them for an hour. Then at night, when the work is all done, both in house and out doors, help her in getting the children to bed. Then sit down in the sitting room with the paper, while she washes the dishes that morning, all soiled with dirty boots, and instead of sitting down to sewing on that garment which is needed *so much*, and which she was hoping to finish *that* afternoon, she has to rush off and get tea, as she opens the doors and windows, gets the broom to sweep, when the next thing she observes is the smell from the spittoon, that you have left in a hurry, and then, to her surprise, out runs the filthy liquid on that floor, which so short a time ago was clean. Just then she feels more like carrying it to the door and giving it a farewell throw, but, suddenly it occurs to her, if she does *that* she will have to clean it off the floor *next* time, so she cleans it and replaces it, to be *refilled* next day, and if she chances to mention it to her husband he thinks she is always *finding fault*. One lady says, "If wives do not like smoking they can leave the room, or ask their husband not to smoke in the sitting room." How can a wife who has a large family, and obliged to improve every minute, leave the room on a cold winter's evening, and sit in the cold, while her husband enjoys his pipe? As she asks him not to smoke he thinks he is *greatly* insulted by a selfish wife, who asks him to give up his enjoyment for her sake. Now, husbands, if you *must* smoke after dinner, take yourself and little men into the wood shed, and under some shady trees and smoke and chew. Then when you are done, there will be no dirt for any one to clean up, and in winter evening make out smoke after supper do, and do that smoking by the cook stove, before the fire goes out for the night. Then go into the sitting room with your wife, where she will be most happy to see you, knowing you smoked there to please her. I have seen men sit in the sitting room and smoke, and some man or men would call, and they would go out and smoke until you could hardly see across the room, and the wife would have to sit and breathe it all in, no matter how offensive, because she had sewing she was obliged to finish, or knitting to do, and all the fire in the room out and no other room to sit in. Men, as a general thing, will not go in other people's houses and go to smoking if the man of the house does not. So, I think, if a man smokes he ought to have respect enough for his wife not to take his pipe out and go to smoking, and, thereby, give others liberty to do the same in the sitting room, or any other room where the ladies are.

What I have written are *facts* that I have been eye witness to. Now, do you wonder that wives sometimes get cross? You who think men are *stronger minded* than women, just use your strength in this way: When she gets cross you just speak pleasant, and see how quickly she will change. Did you ever think how many more hours a woman worked than a man? They have no stormy days or evenings to rest, and with a family, Sundays are very much like other days. I will not write more this time for fear I shall get all the men mad with me; but if this is printed, will write again. As I am neither a Grandmother or Old Mother, I will sign my name AUNT MOLLY.

The London Wool Auctions.

Readers of the *Farmer* have some idea, since the recent London sales, of the influence these periodical sales of wool have upon the market. The wools sold at these auctions are Australian, New Zealand and South African, chiefly, all colonial dependencies of Great Britain. The number of bales sold at the recent sales was 350,000. The imports from the Australian colonies now reach about 350,000,000 lbs. annually. Nearly all this wool goes to manufacturers through these London auctions, of which there are five every year. The fourth series for 1886 begins Sept. 7, and the last, Nov. 23. The London *Spectator* not long since gave the following interesting description of these sales:

There is no more curious sight in the city than one of the wool auctions in the wool exchange, Coleman street. Imagine a large and lofty room, capable of holding about 500 people. Benches in the form of a semi-circle, rise tier above tier, so that all the sitters are plainly visible from the tribune, or rostrum an elevated desk at the bottom of the room. Every seat is numbered, and the highest number is 398. A narrow gallery provides accommodation for the few spectators. Five minutes before four nearly every seat is occupied, the demand for them exceeding the supply; and as the clock strikes the hour the auctioneer, or selling broker, takes his place in the rostrum these two heads. Having got his wool looking man, with a keen eye, rosy cheeks, and hair parted in the middle. On either side of him sits a clerk—one bald and dark, the other hirsute and blonde. No time is lost in the business sequence. The wool auctioneer would be an intolerable nuisance, and this one is as sparing of words as a telegram from China. Every buyer before him is the business of men, and he has to sell £100,000 worth of wool before six o'clock. "Lot 213, ten bales," he says. Simple words, but the signal for a very tempest of excitement. From every part of the room come as it were, scattered shots in quick succession—"eight, half, nine, ten, ten-half." Then up spring a dozen, or it may be a score of eager, earnest men, who shout passionately at the top of their voices, and almost in chorus, "ten-half, ten-half, ten-half, ten-half," until it almost seems as if the roof would split.

* * *

But why all this noise? Why can not a wool auctioneer knock down his wares to the highest bidder like any other auctioneer? There is the rub; the difficulty is to "spot" the highest bidder. All the firms represented at the auction know to a fraction the value of every parcel they wish to acquire, and five, or ten, or a score, as the case may be, are willing buyers of a certain lot at, let us say, 7½ per lb.—more they cannot afford to give. The rule is when there are several at the same price—and there generally are several bidders—to prefer the one who bids the first, which is practically the one who first succeeds in catching the auctioneer's attention. In such a contest the feeble-voiced have no chance, and the loudest shouters are the most likely to come out of it victorious. When the selling broker names the buyer who has caught his ear all the rest subside, like would-be orators in the House of Commons who fail to catch the speaker's eye. Once in the auctioneer's grip impartiality seems to be absolute; he never loses his self-possession, and time is too precious to be wasted in wrangling.

The manner in which these sales is in the course of a twelvemonth is something enormous, probably £25,000,000, more or less, according to the amount imported and the price of the material. At present the price of wool, like that of most other commodities, is unusually low. There are four sales a year, each generally lasting about six weeks, and it is now proposed to have but three. Buyers often attend and knock down £250,000 worth of wool in six days, the brokerage on which, at ½ per cent., amounts to £1,250—not a bad week's work, especially as the incidental charges are believed to cover their expenses. More than one broker is reported to make an income exceeding £50,000 a year. But their work does not consist solely in selling and presenting accounts. In the intervals between the sales they have much to do down at the docks in arranging bales—"potting" them, as it is called—and handling and weighing the portion of the intending buyers, and preparing their catalogues. The buyers are mostly middlemen, very few manufacturers being able to obtain at the sales the selections they require without buying more than they need. Many of the former are foreigners, wool being reshipped to the continent to the extent of nearly £15,000,000 sterling a year. There would seem to be no reason in the nature of things why all this wool should pass through English hands and pay toll to English trade, and more than one attempt has been made to establish periodical wool sales in Bremen, Havre, and Hamburg. But they do not succeed. German and French sellers are that wise they do not offer their wool as it is offered in London, without reserve; and not only do reserve prices take all the spirit out of an auction sale, but buyers, especially buyers from a distance, can not be induced to make a sale that may be rendered abortive by the caprice of a broker, or the nervousness of a consignee. The result is that we keep a trade which is worth to those concerned in it more than £1,000,000 a year, the cost of laying down and selling the staple in London being estimated at 7½ per cent., and the exports to the continent averaging more than £14,000,000 sterling.

Meteorological.

August was a cool and dry month. The mean heat for fifty years is 66°.65; this year 64°.68, being 1°.97 colder, nearly two degrees. The mean rainfall for 48 years is 3.74 inches, this year 2.81, a deficiency of 0.93 inches. The month was very dry, and up to the 31st less than two inches had fallen. In the past five months the total rain fall is only 11.79 inches, mean for the year between 44 and 45 inches.

Rain fall, 2.81 inches.
Fair days, 20; foul, 2; variable, 7; cloudy, 2.
Aurora very brilliant on the 21st.
Thunder and lightning on the 11th.
Rain fell on 8 days.
Cloudiness averaged 0.8 or more on 9 days.
Prevailing winds, S. West and N. West.
Mean height of Barometer 32° and
ocean level, 29°.901
Greatest do. on the 20th, 30°.336
Least do. on the 2d, 29°.415
Range, 0°.941
Mean heat of 3 daily observations, 64°.32
do. do. 3 daily extremes, 65°.05
do. do. all observations, 64°.68
do. maximum, 74°.13
do. minimum, 56°.35
do. Range, 18°.5
Greatest heat on the 27th, 87°.
Least do on the 16th and 18th, 47°.
Range, 40°
Mean relative humidity, 77
Latitude, 44°, 19', 53"; Longitude, 69°, 45', 50" W.
Height above ocean level, 82 feet.

Oaklands. G.

An abstract of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of August, 1886.

Lat. 44° 54' 2" N. Lon. 68° 40' 11" W.
Altitude above the sea, 129 feet.

Mean temperature,	65°.55
Maximum "	90°.5
Minimum "	43°.2
Mean of warmest day, (27th)	76°.3
Mean of coldest day, (17th)	57°.8
Mean percentage of cloudiness,	.48
Amount of rain,	2.27 in.

Prevailing direction of winds:—N. W. & W., .29; S. W. & S., .58; S. E. & E., .06; N. E. & N., .07.

Mean height of barometer in inches,	29.819
Maximum " "	30.248
Minimum " "	29.344
Mean humidity of the atmosphere,	.75

The New England Fair.

Official Premiums, Concluded.

Vegetables.

J Bickford, Carmel, Early horn carrots, 1st, prem, Early Rose potatoes, 3d, Corn sweet corn, 1st, pumpkins, 2d.

W W Woodworth, Arnold, Early Rose potatoes, 1st, Bennett of Hebron, 1st, 2d, for Clark's No. 4, Early Vermont, Burbank and Snow Flake.

W W Woodworth, Arnold, Maine, best collection, 1st, for Intermediate carrots, Snowball cauliflower, Boston market cauliflower, Arlington do, egg plants, green fleshed Mexican melons, Hubbard squash, marrow do, hybrid do, Livingston Perfection, Boston market squashes, Essex Hybrid, Emery turnips, and turnian squash. 1st, for Crosby corn and long smooth white parsnips.

H H Duffy, Bangor, 3d, for sugar beets, Stone-Mason cabbage, Early Swenfurth do, Flat Dutch do, Savoy, Drumhead savoy cabbages, and turnian squash; 2d, for long white parsnips.

E Hill, Glenburn, 2d, for white Swede turnips, yellow globe do, and English flat turnips.

D H Swan, Waterville, 2d best collection, 2d, for Allen improved beets, and yellow Danvers onions.

Benj Oils, Arnold, 2d, for Corn sweet corn.

Geo M Fogg, Veazie, 2d, for four varieties beans, three kinds squash.

J D French, Brewer, 1st, for peas, Swede turnips, and fed turnips, 2d, for pumpkins, 2d, for Beauty of Hebron potatoes.

James Dunning, Bangor, 2d, for Hubbard squash.

H J Harriman, Bangor, 3d, for turnip blood beets.

Home-Made Bread.

Best loaf of flour bread—1st prem, Miss Mary F Taylor, Bangor; 2d, Mrs M A Bryant, Bangor.

Best loaf of Graham bread—1st, Mrs Geo P Aiken, Brewer.

Best loaf of brown bread—1st, Mrs G P Aiken, Brewer.

Best loaf of flour bread made by girl under 15—1st, Lula McGregor, Bangor; 2d, Mamie Bryant.

A gratuity recommended to Miss Lizzie Welch, Bangor.

Best loaf of brown bread made by girl under 15—Miss Maggie Robbins, Winthrop, silver dessert spoon.

Mechanical, Manufactures, etc.

Special premiums.

M T Jameson & Co, So Thomaston, syenite tablet and slab, diploma.

Burton Stock Car Co, Boston, Burton stock cars, gold medal.

H W Nichols, Bangor, folding table and mop-holder, diploma.

S Boxford, Bangor, excelsior tire tightener, diploma.

W F Whiton, Bangor, side-spring Whiton-top buggy, diploma.

Fred N Godfrey, Oldtown, extension skid diploma.

A C Prior, St Johnsbury, Vt, Butterfield spring bed, silver medal.

Augusta Wrench Co, American wrench, diploma.

A S Fillebrown, Ayer, Mass, fruit gatherers, diploma.

A A Fillebrown, Marden's steam evoker, do.

John P Moran, Bangor, express wagon, diploma.

John P Moran, Bangor, top buggy, do.

John K Gillespie, Calais, spring sleigh, silver medal.

T M Chapman, Oldtown, improved heading machine, diploma.

T M Chapman, Oldtown, gang lathe mill, diploma.

James Dunning, Chelsea, Mass, indelible ink, diploma.

John Littlefield & Co, Bangor, carbonized stone drain pipe, diploma.

Fletcher & Butterfield, Bangor, display of marble work, silver medal.

Sargent Drill Co, 16 Dey St, New York, steam rock drill, gold medal.

L H Wheelwright, Bangor, Eclipse Wind Mill, silver medal.

Fred Atwood, Winterport, for special exhibit and exhibtion building, gold medal.

Morse & Co, Bangor, table and dairy salt, gold medal.

Vancebore' Wooden Ware Co, Bangor, Dirigo butchers' cutter, silver medal.

Do, patent pendulum churn, gold medal.

Monson Manufacturing Co, Monson, Me, Arctic butter box, silver medal.

A F Pike, Mf'g Co, Pike Station, N H, display of boxes, shingles and other wood manufactures, diploma.

Howe Curry comb Co, Boston, Howe combination curry comb, diploma.

E P Sparrow, Boston, Acme automatic safety engine, silver medal.

Ross, Ritchie & Co, Vassalboro, combination plumb level, bevel and try square, silver medal.

W W Stetson, Bangor, display of wheelwright's brackets, mouldings and gutters, gold medal.

Bangor Stone Ware Co, display of pottery, silver medal.

W H Norton, No Malden, display of bees and honey, magnifying spectacles, silver medal.

Bigbee & Brownell, Providence, R I, display of pure spices and mustard, gold medal.

Poultry.

[1st prem, $3 00; 2d, 2 00.]

Light Brahmas—H A Flint, Bucksport; 2d, G S Kent, Orrington; 3d, Jos Lane, Jr.

Dark Brahmas—1st and 2d, E C Stevens, Hallowell.

Chicks—1st, same; 2d, A J Kenniston, Singapee Corner.

Cochins—1st and 2d, E C Stevens, Hallowell.

Chicks, 1st, same; 2d, G M Twitchell.

White Plymouth Rocks—1st, S C Harlow; 2d, G M Twitchell. Chicks—1st, same; 2d, C Whitcomb.

White Cochins—1st and 2d, C C Whitcomb, Simpson's Corner. Chicks—1st and 2d, same.

Buff Cochins—1st, A J Kenniston; 2d, J P Kenniston.

Black Cochins—1st, A J Kenniston; 2d, L M Berry, Winthrop.

Game—1st, 2d, A J Kenniston.

Black Javas—C C Whitcomb, Simpson's Corner.

Pea—2d, Arnold, Arnold. Chicks—1st and 2d, C C Whitcomb.

Dominiques—2d, A J Kenniston.

Golden Sebrights—1st and 2d, A J Kenniston.

Silver Hamburgs—1st, E C Stevens, Hallowell; 2d, A J Kenniston, Singapee Corner.

Black Hamburgs—1st, A J Kenniston.

Black Breasted Red Games—1st, Thos Moran, Bangor.

Houdans—A J Kenniston. Chicks—1st and 2d, same.

Andalusians—Chicks, 1st, W P Woodworth.

Sumatras—Chicks, same.

Golden Polands—1st and 2d, same. Chicks—2d, J H Felker, Hermon Centre.

Spanish—A J Kenniston, Singapee Corner.

Black Spanish—1st and 2d, C A Arnold.

Brown Leghorns—1st, F P Woodworth, Bangor; 2d, A J Kenniston. Chicks—1st and 2d, J H Felker.

White Leghorns—1st, J H Felker; 2d, J P Kenniston. Chicks—1st, C A Arnold; 2d, E C Stevens.

B C Brown, Leghorns—1st, W P Woodworth; 2d, A J Kenniston. Chicks—1st, A J Kenniston; 2d, C A Arnold.

R C White Leghorns—1st, W P Woodworth. Chicks—1st, Chas D Robert, Dexter; 2d, W P Woodworth.

Pearl Guineas—1st and 2d, H A Jones, Worcester.

White Guineas—1st, same; 2d, A J Kenniston.

Am Dominiques—1st, H A Jones; 2d, A J Kenniston.

White Crested Ducks, old—1st, H A Jones. Young—1st, J H Felker; 2d, A J Kenniston.

Black Cayuga Ducks, young—1st, A J Kenniston.

Aylesbury Ducks, old—2d, A J Kenniston. Young—1st, same; 2d, H A Jones.

Pekin Ducks, old and young—1st and 2d, J H Felker.

Colored Muscovy—1st, H A Jones; 2d, A J Kenniston.

White Call Ducks—1st, H A Jones; 2d, J P Kenniston. Young—2d, same.

Rouen Ducks—1st, W P Woodworth; 2d, H A Jones. Young—1st, A J Kenniston; 2d, H A Jones.

Black Rose Comb Bantams—1st and 2d, H A Jones. Chicks—C C Whitcomb.

Black Red Game Bantams—1st, H A Jones; 2d, W P Woodworth. Chicks—1st, H A Jones; 2d, C C Whitcomb.

White Hamburg Chicks—2d, A J Kenniston.

Bearded Golden Polish—1st, same; 2d, G M Stevenson.

Bearded Silver Polish Chicks—1st, A J Kenniston.

Silver Sebright Bantam Chicks—1st, same.

Golden Sebright Bantams—2d same.

Black Spanish—1st, H A Jones; 2d, J Bickford, Carmel.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

White Dorkings—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

Colored Dorkings—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

Silver Gray Dorkings—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

Silver Gray Chicks—1st and 2d—H A Jones.

White Crested W Polish—1st and 2d, A J Kenniston. Chicks—1st, same.

White Crested Black Polish—1st, same; 2d, H A Jones.

Partridge Cochins—1st and 2d, H A Jones. Chicks—1st and 2d, same.

Golden Polish Chicks—2d, J H Felker.

Red Pile Game Bantams—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

Black Rose Comb Bantams—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

Black Game Bantams—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

—Bantams—1st, same.

Golden D W Games—1st, same.

White China Geese—1st and 2d, A J Kenniston.

Young—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

Toulouse Geese—1st, J Bickford.

African Geese—2d, A J Kenniston.

Embden Geese—1st, C C Whitcomb; 2d, L J Bickford. Young—1st, James Bickford; 2d, J P Kenniston.

White Turkeys—1st and 2d, H A Jones, Worcester.

White Guineas—1st, same; 2d, A J Kenniston.

Young—1st and 2d, H A Jones.

Bronze Turkeys—1st and 2d, J H Merrow, South Smithfield. Young—1st, A J Kenniston; 2d, J H Merrow.

Narragansett Turkeys—1st, J H Merrow. Young—1st, and 2d, same.

White Turkeys—1st, J M Merrow; 2d, J P Kenniston. Young—1st, J H Merrow; 2d, J P Kenniston.

Black Turkeys—1st, J P Kenniston.

Bed Turkeys—1st, J H Merrow; 2d, J P Kenniston. Young—1st, J H Merrow.

Heaviest Young Turkeys—1st prem, A J Kenniston; 2d, J H Merrow.

Best display of turkeys—1st, J H Merrow; 2d, J P Kenniston.

Heaviest pair young chicks—1st, J P Kenniston; 2d, H A Jones.

Columbarium.

PIGEONS.

[First prize for each kind, $1; 2d, 50 cts.]

H A Jones, Worcester, 1st and 2d prem on Red Wing Turbits, black do, blue owls, white do, black do, almond tumblers, archangels, blue fantails, W C Fantails, black do, and 1st prem on blue and black winged turbits, yellow turbits, yellow tumblers, silver owls, white and red fantails, black and white barbs, and long faced tumblers.

White smooth-head fantails—2d, Lulu Haskell.

Short carriers, 1st, P A Pearson, Bangor. Red Jacobins—1st, same.

RABBITS.

Pair English rabbits—1st, Tukey & Milliken, Bangor.

Pair broken-colored rabbits—1st, R Robinson, Bangor.

Pair self colored rabbits—1st, D Hardy, Bangor.

Pomological and Horticultural.

APPLES.

Best general collection—1st, S C Harlow, Bangor; 2d, J E Bennoch, Orono. Gratuity recommended to Best 3 apples, and Best 3 dishes, Winthrop, and to D P True, Leed's Centre.

Best five named varieties of fall apples—1st, L C Harvey, Bangor; 2d, H Hunnewell, Sacarappa.

Best five named varieties of winter apples—1st, S C Harlow; 2d, D P True, Gratuity to L M Berry, Winthrop.

Best collection for home use for the entire year—1st, D P True; 2d, S C Harlow.

Best collection of crab apples, not less than five varieties—1st, Oscar Close, Worcester, Mass; 2d, S C Harlow, Bangor.

Best single variety of autumn apples—1st, O L Larrabee, West Levant; 2d, S C Harlow.

Best single variety of winter apples—1st, O L Larrabee; 2d, J E Bennoch.

Best dish Alexander—1st, D H Swan, Waterville; 2d, J E Bennoch, Orono.

Best dish Baldwins—Golden Russets—1st, L I Kittredge, Bangor.

Best dish Baldwins—1st, A H Farrington, Holden; 2d, S C Harlow.

Best dish Benom—1st, S C Harlow.

B Hilton, North Anson; 2d, for 7, 3 of old wethers; 2d, for 1 yr old ewes; 3, for do. 1st, on ewe lambs. Swan's Orange—1st, J E Bennoch.

Best dish Danvers Winter Sweet—1st, S C Harlow. Winter Nelis—1st, H McLaughlin; 2d, S C Harlow.

Best dish Deane—1st, J E Bennoch.

Best dish Duchess of Oldenburg—1st, S C Harlow; 2d, H McLaughlin.

Best dish Early Harvest—1st, S C Harlow; 2d, L I Kittredge.

Best dish Early Strawberry—1st, A W King, Charleston; 2d, T S Moore, Bangor.

Best dish Fall Pippin—1st, L J Kittredge.

Best dish Fameuse, 1st, J E Bennoch, Orono; 2d, James Dunning.

Best dish Fall Wine—1st, L I Kittredge; 2d, L M Berry.

Best dish Garden Royal—1st, L M Berry.

Best dish Gravenstein—1st, O L Larrabee; 2d, A H Farrington.

Best dish Hightop Sweet—1st, S C Harlow; 2d, O L Larrabee.

Best dish Hubbardston Nonesuch—1st, L M Berry; 2d, D P True.

Best dish Hunt Russet—1st, J H Bennoch.

Best dish Jewett's Fine Red—1st, L M Berry; 2d, Mrs M L Robbins, Winthrop.

Best dish King of Tomkins Co—1st, A W King; 2d, C H Morrison.

Best dish King Sweeting—1st, O L Larrabee; 2d, D P True.

Best dish Large Yellow Bough—1st, L M Berry.

Best dish Lyscom—1st, Mrs. M L Robbins, Winthrop; 2d, S C Harlow.

Best dish Orange Sweet—1st, A H Farrington.

Gratuity to J E Bennoch, Orono.

Best dish Peck's Pleasant—1st, D P True.

Best dish Porter—1st, Mrs M L Robbins; 2d, D P True.

Best dish President—1st, O L Larrabee; 2d, S C Harlow.

Best dish Pumpkin

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, September 16, 1886.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscription name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞ Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Penobscot county during September.

C. S. ATER will call upon our subscribers in Sagadahoc county during September.

J. H. Pratt will call upon our subscribers in Hancock county during September.

C. E. Peaslee, Alna, last year raised 75 bushels of wheat; crop this year about 100 bushels.

Some of the Massachusetts papers are urging the changing of Thanksgiving from November to October. Every young turkey in Maine protests against it.

A brother editor is lucky. He has been invited to a Grange dinner. The average editor can eat enough at the liberal dinners that Grangers provide, to last him a fortnight.

The Maine Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, have made their annual trip through Washington county for the purpose of inspecting the fishways, consulting with regard to the enforcement of the law, etc.

C. E. Wheeler of Farmington, has turned out four elegant bamboo goad sticks for the managers of the Maine State Fair. They are gold mounted, 4½ and 5 feet long, and cost about $15 each. They are to be awarded as premiums for the best driving of oxen at the Show and Fair.

There are in the State of Maine two hundred and sixty flouring mills with an aggregate capital of $3,000 producing annually a value of $3,066,032. The figures will give people some idea of the increase of the product of our grain fields, which has been greater the present year than ever before.

Twenty or more letters have been received at the Geological Survey, Washington, from different parts of the country, making suggestions and offering advice with regard to the prevention of earthquakes. One of the latest proposes that holes be bored through the earth's crust to give the destructive gases an outlet. The writer is as yet unknown to fame.

The ladies of the Episcopal church in Richmond have in operation a sewing school in which they give instruction to girls over eight years of age. The class last term was very successful, some forty-five children having been instructed in plain sewing. In teaching the children to make themselves useful, the ladies are doing a good work.

There is a very flattering prospect of an extensive ice harvesting business on the Kennebec the coming winter. The houses are practically empty, and several of the larger companies do not possess the surplus which they usually carry. This has now got to be a regular business, the time for brilliant speculations having passed. Fortunes are not now made in a winter in Maine in the ice business.

Commenting upon the earthquake, the Atlanta Constitution says: "We are one people, after all. Before the dust from Charleston's shattered buildings had ceased falling, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford and other Northern cities flashed their efforts of aid to their stricken sister by the sea. This warm and spontaneous outburst of sympathy speaks for itself. It will never be forgotten and it will find a ready response in the hearts of a grateful people."

The most virulent epidemic of hog cholera which ever visited the southwestern part of Champaign county, Illinois, is now raging along the Kaskaskan or Okaw rivers, and is chiefly confined to Sodorus township. The disease first appeared several days ago, and has rapidly destroyed some of the finest herds of swine in that part of the State. The disease is still working up the bank of the Okow and spreading through the country. It is so fatal in its character that scarcely any afflicted animals recover and very few herds escape attack.

We have been enjoying the Harvest moon. During the four evenings succeeding the full of the September moon, there is an average difference in the time of her rising of only thirty-two minutes. For this reason the evenings following the full of the moon in September have furnished themes for poetic inspiration since men began to observe the heavens. The husbandmen of old, who lived near to nature, saw in the arrangement a providential interposition to prolong the day, and thus lend them assistance in gathering in the harvest, and honored the occasion by giving the name of the Harvest Moon to this special moon.

The workmen in the New England Shipbuilding Company's yard at Bath, went on a strike, Monday morning, on account of the cut down in wages. The men in the New England Iron Works are also out by request of the Knights of Labor. Only eight men out of seventy-five continue work at the iron works and from out of one hundred and seventy, five are busy at the ship yards. The men say they will remain out till the company yields. Superintendent Hyde of the Iron Works says the company will stand by the determination to make a cut down at the yard. If the men wish to work they may. Vacancies will be filled as fast as possible. If the men stay out long they will not be taken back. Those wishing to work will be protected. Both sides are waiting developments, and no change is anticipated for some days.

An interesting feature of the recent Grand Army gathering was the attention paid by some thousands of the veterans at Los Angeles to the children of John Brown. The veterans had gone down there for a day's excursion. The fact that Jason and Owen Brown, together with their sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, are living near Passadena, and were in town, did not seem to become known to the visiting soldiers until late in the afternoon. When it was known, the children of the old hero of Ossawattomie were put into a carriage, the horses unhitched, and with a long rope attached, the Kansas, Iowa and California boys formed in procession and hauled the family through the streets, the band at the head of the line playing "John Brown's Body," and the whole enthusiastic crowd singing the stirring battle hymn and cheering. The demonstration visibly affected the occupants of the carriage. When the procession reached the depot Owen Brown made a pithy and characteristic speech.

The business men of the country seem now to be unusually hopeful. Dry goods men say the outlook for fall trade with them "is unusually bright." The wholesale clothing trade "has not been better for several years." All grades of goods in the boot and shoe trade "are showing improved sales over last year," and "brisk sales" are reported in the hide and leather trade. The glassware and crockery trade reports no boom in quantity, but a livelier request for the better grades of goods. The iron trade reports "business flourishing." Manufacturers are busy, and the demand for goods is steady and brisk. It is predicted that "hardware will be cheap and abundant," and the volume of business large. The furniture trade partakes of the general cheerfulness. Sales have been increasing during the past three months, and orders are taxing manufacturing facilities to their utmost. In this trade, as in dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes, the increase of business south is noticed. In hats and caps, millinery and silk manufacturing, business has picked up wonderfully, and all concerned speak in terms of courage. The export trade is without material change.

The Phenomena Repeated.

The popular belief that the phenomena attending the earthquakes in the South have never before been observed on the Atlantic Coast will have to be revised in the light of the disturbances early in the last century in New England. Among the manifestations in South Carolina which impressed the spectators with the awful nature of the convulsions were the fissures in the ground through which fine sand of different colors was forced, and the formation of springs in places that had formerly been dry. Investigation has disclosed an interesting record of the great earthquake that shook the town of Newburyport, in the northeastern corner of Massachusetts, in 1737; and this record shows that similar phenomena were then witnessed.

The record is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Newburyport, and was compiled by the then rector, the Rev. Matthias Plant. This old time chronicler, whose veracity is presumably above question, gives the following terse and graphic description of the first and severest series of shocks:

October 20, 1727. Being the Lord's day at forty minutes past 10 the same evening, there was a most terrific, sudden and amazing earthquake, which did damage to the greatest part of the neighborhood, shook and threw down tops of chimneys and in many places the earth opened a foot or more. It continued very terrible by frequently bursting and shocking our houses and lasted all that week, the first being the loudest shock, and eight more that immediately followed, louder than the rest that followed, sometimes breaking with loud claps six times or oftener in a day and as often in the night until Thursday in the said week, and then somewhat abated. Upon Friday in the evening and about midnight, and about break of day, and on Saturday there were three very loud claps. We also had it on Saturday, the Sabbath, and Monday morning about 10, tho' much abated in the noise and terror.

The "claps" continued through the following week, some loud and others "seemingly at a distance and much abated." On November 19, about ten o'clock at night, there was another severe shock, followed at daybreak by still another which was of less intensity in Newburyport than in Haverhill, where there occurred "a very loud burst, making their houses rock, as that overnight did with us." Mr. Plant also notes the fact that "the very first shock opened a new spring by my father, Samuel Bartlett's house in the meadow, and threw up in the lower grounds of Newbury saveral loads of white sand. After that some loud claps shocking our houses."

Newbury is a short distance south of Newburyport; and further testimony to the similarity of this disturbance to that in the South is furnished by a letter written by Henry Sewell of Newbury, to his kinsman, Judge Samuel Sewell of Boston, originally printed in the *Boston News Letter* and now republished, with the church record, in the *Newburyport Herald*. The letter is dated November 21, 1727, three weeks after the earthquake began, and runs as follows:

Honored Sir: Thro' God's goodness to us we are all well and have been preserved as the time of the great and terrible earthquake. We were sitting by the fire and about half after 10 at night our house shook and trembled as if it would have fallen to pieces. Being affrighted we ran out of doors as fast as we could, and we did tremble and we were in great fear of being swallowed up alive, but God preserved us and did not suffer it to break out, till it got forty or fifty rods from the house, and then it broke out with a most terrible noise near a place called Spring Island, and there is from sixteen to twenty loads of fine sand thrown out where the ground broke, and several days after the water could not like a spring, but is now dried and the ground closed up again. I have sent some of the sand that you may see it. Our house kept shaking about three minutes.

It may be remarked here that Henry Sewell (spelled with an e) was an ancestor of the Sewalls in Augusta. These noteworthy events alluded to above, occurred one hundred and fifty-three years ago, and the Charleston earthquake calls up a coincidence to northeastern Massachusetts in the modern record of Atlantic Coast disturbances of severity and danger. So our readers will see that Massachusetts not only claims all the culture and the ancestry of all the brains in the country, but she has the dead open and shut on earthquakes!

A GOOD MAN GONE. We are pained to announce the death of our friend and correspondent, Mr. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, of Gardiner, who died at his elegant residence, the Oaklands, in that city, on Sunday morning last. We saw Mr. Gardiner a few weeks ago, and he was then in feeble health, walking the streets of his beloved city with tottering footsteps.

Mr. Gardiner was born Nov. 3, 1800, and was the eldest son of Robert H. Gardiner and a great-great-grandson of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, the founder of Gardiner and after whom it was named, and was a graduate at Harvard University in 1830. He was educated as a civil engineer, which profession he followed for a time, but later engaged in manufacturing in Augusta, Geo. Gorgia, where he occupied a leading position in business and in society. He married Sarah Tenwick Jones, and at the breaking out of the war returned to the North, and on the death of his father, in 1863, succeeded to the family homestead where he has since resided. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society and ex-President of the Maine Pomological Society, and had kept for over forty years a meteorological record and an accurate account of all changes in the weather and meterological phenomena, which he formerly sent to the Smithsonian Institute, but lately to the signal service at Washington, and which he has contributed for a long series of years to the columns of the *Maine Farmer*. He has also furnished us from time to time interesting articles on agricultural and home topics, and his contributions, rich with culture and practical experience, will be greatly missed by our readers. His sudden demise is universally and deeply lamented. He has from his youth been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and for many years senior warden of Christ's church in Gardiner, and treasurer of the Maine Episcopal Missionary Society. His private benefactions have been numerous, and the poor and suffering have lost a generous friend, whose loss cannot soon be repaired. His purse was always open to the church and to the cry of distress, and to him the parish, the diocese and the entire community, lose a most valued friend and supporter.

OBITUARY. MRS. Margaret Simpson Weeks of Riverside, Vassalboro', who fell the first of August and fractured her hip, died Sept. 3d. She bore her injury with great fortitude and seemed to be gaining, when an attack of heart trouble, of which she was subject, caused a rapid decline, and the stomach refusing nourishment, she only lived a week, suffering a part of the time great pain, but finally slept her life peacefully away, surrounded by nearly all her children and many grand children, who did all that loving hands could do for the one they had loved so long. She was the grand-daughter of Rev. James Potter, the first Baptist minister in Maine. She died as she lived, in the faith of her ancestor, and her last words were of her faith in the God of her salvation who had brought her through so many trials and troubles, and even then helping her bear her sufferings. She was the daughter of Josiah Simpson, senior, of Brunswick, and married Daniel H. Weeks of Jefferson, Me., in 1819, and resided there for a number of years, but for the past thirty-five years had resided in Vassalboro', at Riverside. Their house was always open to the ministry, and the needy were never turned away. He died Feb. 18, 1886. The token of flowers from the relatives and friends and neighbors were profuse. The grand children presented a pillow of roses with "grandma" on it. There were many mourners to follow her to her last resting place. She was born Oct. 16, 1796, and had she lived a few days more would have been 90 years old.

HON. T. B. Reed & Son, Bowdoinham, who have one of the best farms and one of the best sets of farm buildings in town, have just finished harvesting a field of eleven acres of sweet corn for the canning factory at Brunswick. The field was dressed with yard manure broadcast, and from 300 to 400 lbs. of superphosphate to the acre, in the hill. Yield something better than 950 per acre.

ABOUT MIDDLIN' GOOD. In applications for pensions from unknown men it is the custom of the pension office at Washington, to address a circular letter to the postmaster or some other reputable citizen of the applicant's place of residence, asking as to his general reputation for veracity, etc. It is seldom that the uniformity of the replies is broken by anything humorous, but a reply has just been received from New Hampshire indorsed, "About middlin' good."

A big black cat and a big black bat battled for three hours in the Kansas City post office before the cat succeeded in killing the bat. The bat's tactics were to get on the cat's back and chew his ear; and the cat's were to run under a desk and scrape off the bat, and then renew the conflict.

The State Election.

The election in Maine, on Monday last, for a Governor, county officers, four representatives to Congress, and Senators and representatives to the State legislature, resulted in a republican victory. Joseph R. Bodwell, as indicated by the present returns, is elected Governor by 12,000 plurality, and 9,500 majority. According to the returns received, which include more than one-half of the towns and cities of the State, the total vote will be about 194,500; for Bodwell, rep., 66,500; for Edwards, dem., 54,500; for Clark, prohibitionist, 3,500. All the republican Congressmen are reelected.—Reed's plurality having increased to 1,350; Dingley has 6,500 majority over Garcelon, and 3,000 over all; Milliken and Boutelle have about 4,000 majority each. The legislature is largely republican, which ensures the reelection of Mr. Hale to the United States Senate. The democrats carry a portion of the county officers in three of the counties. The Senate will stand 26 republicans and 5 democrats, a republican gain of 9 over 1884. The House will stand 120 republicans to 31 democrats, a republican gain of 9 over 1884.

We give below a statement by counties:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

The county gives Bodwell (rep.) 4070, Edwards (dem.) 3497, Clark (prohibitory party) 352. Republican plurality 573, and majority 321.

Every republican candidate for Senators and county officers is elected.

The republican candidates for Representatives to the Legislature (eleven in all) are elected.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Returns from all but three towns in Cumberland county show that the entire republican ticket is elected.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin county elects the entire republican ticket, including the senator and the representatives to the legislature. The republican majority will be about 600.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Hancock has gone republican by an estimated majority of 1000, electing the two senators and all of the representatives to which the county is entitled.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

From the complete returns for Kennebec county, it appears that the vote of Mr. Bodwell was 7345, Edwards 4126, Clark 362, thus leaving Mr. Bodwell's plurality, 3219. All the county officers were elected by about the same pluralities.

KNOX COUNTY.

The republicans lose Simonton, their candidate for Senator. S. H. Allen, rep., and Gushee, dem., are chosen. The republican gain representatives in Appleton, Camden and Vinalhaven. Hewett, republican county attorney, is elected.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln county gives Bodwell about 450 plurality. Hon. Sebastian S. Marble, rep., is reelected to the Senate the third successive term. All the county officers elected are republicans. Five republican and one democratic representative are elected.

OXFORD COUNTY.

The Oxford county ticket is republican.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

The entire republican county ticket is elected, save possibly the sheriff.

PICATAQUIS COUNTY.

The republicans elect the entire county ticket in Piscataquis. The majority is over 900. The Senators and Representatives are all elected.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Sagadahoc county gives Bodwell about 1300 plurality; Dingley about 1300. For Senator, Benjamin F. Hinkley (rep.) is elected by 1100 plurality, and the four representatives by about the same plurality.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The republican candidate for senator and every county officer is elected. The returns from all but a few of the small plantations give Bodwell 3928, Edwards 3326, Clark 161.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The whole republican ticket is elected by over 1000 majority.

WALDO COUNTY.

Waldo county went democratic. Ticket for Senators and county officers is chosen by one to two hundred majority.

YORK COUNTY.

Full returns show that the democratic candidate for Governor leads his opponent six votes. The republicans elect the senator, Cyril F. Harmon, and the democrats two, H. A. Weymouth and Charles W. Jenkins. The republicans also elect two county commissioners, clerk of courts, register of deeds, probate judge and treasurer. Nine representatives are republicans and six democrats.

We have not sufficient returns to indicate the result in Aroostook county.

We give a list of some of the representatives elected:

REPUBLICANS.

Augusta—Ira H. Randall, Joseph H. Manley.
Gardiner—Gustavus Moore.
Hallowell—Walter F. Marston.
Winslow—Chas. E. Warren.
Whitefield—Rutillus Alden.
Fayette—Chas. Russell.
Waterville—Perham S. Heald.
Vassalboro—Wm. S. Bradley.
Sidney—Alfred Reynolds.
Alblon—Geo. B. Pray.
Litchfield—Enoch Adams.
Bath—Jas. W. Wakefield.
Bowdoinham—Charles E. Purinton.
Richmond—Joseph E. Furbish.
Phipsburg—M. Hubbard Ferguson.
Paris—J. S. Wright.
Skowhegan—Sylvester J. Walton.
New Portland—John H. Cutts.
Norridgewock—C. A. Harrington.
Harmony—Richard H. Marble.
Fairfield—Lewis Beale.
Pittsfield—Edward C. Bryant.
Dangerfield—Francis G. Clark, Lewis A. Barker, William Engel.
Hermon—Frank A. Bishop.
Brewer—Frank A. Floyd.
Levant—Albert Waugh.
Ellsworth—Andrew P. Wiswell.
Gouldsboro—Alfred Hamilton.
Verona—Avery H. Whitmore.
Sedgwick—Horace N. Dority.
Somesville—L. D. Grindle.
Orland—George W. Mason.
Surry—Jesse M. Ray.
Aurora—Charles P. Silsby.
Bridgton—Josah O. Knapp.
Falmouth—F. E. Shurtleff.
Portland—Fred N. Dow, Horace H. Shaw, Jas. F. Hawkes, John H. Fogg, William H. Looney.
Bridgton—Marcus D. Kingsbury.
Woodstock—James L. Bowker.
Newry—Solomon R. Wilber.
Fryeburg—Tobias L. Eastman.
Hebron—Zibeon L. Packard.
Bremen—Alonzo Richards.
Dana—C. C. Bond.
Orrington—Augustus N. Lufkin.
Dexter—N. F. Roberts.
Lincoln—W. S. Sawyer.
Brownville—Daniel C. Billings.
Greenville—Charles Davison.
Sangerville—William M. Hayden.
Camden—John H. Eells.
Noblehoro—Austin W. York.
Damariscotta—Nathan H. Chase.
Edgecomb—Eben Chase, Jr.
Boothbay—James C. Poole.
Knox—Ralph J. Wiggin.
Burnham—Isaac C. Libby.
Freeport—E. S. Mallett, Jr.
Westbrook—Charles B. Woodman.
Gorham—Edward Harding.
Deering—Edward Moore.
Brunswick—Franklin J. Adams.
Yarmouth—E. R. Morrill.
Otisfield—George Greene.
Harpswell—George R. Hersey.
Standish—Orville S. Sanborn.
Bay—Roscoe Vaughan.
New Sharon—Hiram R. Corson.
Strong—William H. Hunter.
Lubec—George W. Foster.
Pembroke—Asa W. Patten.
Cherryfield—Joseph Small.
Princeton—Joseph S. Farrar.
Columbia Falls—Isaac Carlton.
Saco—Oliver Clark.
Alfred—Amos L. Allen.
Wells—George G. Hatch.
South Berwick—W. N. Litchfield.
Buxton—J. F. Warren.
Waterboro—Cyrus H. Carll.
Limington—Frank A. Hobson.
Mattawamkeag—D. G. Parker.
Greenbush—Frederick L. Pratt.
Warren—James M. Studley.
Rockland—Charles E. Littlefield, William H. Glover.
Prospect—James H. Littlefield.
Calais—J. S. Clark.
Eastport—Marvin Bradish.

DEMOCRATS.

Pittston—G. P. H. Jewett.
Belfast—Jefferson F. Wilson.
Biddeford—Cornelius Horrigan, George A. Weymouth.
Searsmont—Thomas M. Morrison.
Machiasport—William B. Doten.
Jonesport—William A. Wescott.
Lexington—Frank S. Boynton.
Cornish—T. Wedgewood.
East Machias—John C. Talbot.
Hope—Ferdinand L. Mansfield.
Friendship—Randall H. Condon.
Thomaston—Edward K. O'Brion.
Waldoboro—Edward F. Levensaler.
Vinalhaven—O. P. Lyons.
Burlington—Jason L. Pierce.
Hudson—E. A. Pierce.
New Gloucester—James Merrill.
Cape Elizabeth—Stephen Scamman.
Rangeley—Abram Ross.

A CURIOUS WILL. A gentleman, recently deceased, begins his will as follows: "I, _____, wishing to say how I want my property, both real and personal, divided, if any should be left when I stop breathing, make this my will. First, let me say that April 13th, 1883, my over true and faithful wife helped me make a will, and fully agreed to all it contained. The following proportions are as we agreed to have the final distribution, only we thought that I was to go first," &c.

Maine State Fair.

The Twenty-fifth Maine State Fair opened at the Society's Park, Lewiston, Tuesday, Sept. 14. Probably for the first time in the history of State Fairs all the fixtures for the exhibition of live stock were in readiness when the stock arrived on the ground. The stalls, stables, and pens erected for use at former exhibitions were all in readiness, and were all that were needed at this time. A new building for the poultry exhibit was the only structure the Society had to erect this season.

Monday being election day there was not great progress made in getting the exhibits in place. Some of the stock came in on Saturday, but the greater part did not arrive till late on Monday, and several lots were not unloaded from the cars till Tuesday morning, while among the miscellaneous exhibits in the Halls and among the implements very little was in place on the morning of the opening day. Since our report in this issue must close on Tuesday evening, only a brief glance at the exhibition can be given.

The general superintendence is in the hands of President Prince; S. G. Jerrard manages the ticket department, Alonzo Libby the cattle, B. F. Hilton the horses, and Geo. E. Brackett the halls.

The entire exhibition is this year at the Park, an arrangement that all visitors will appreciate, and which so far is giving satisfaction to all concerned.

The exhibition is full in all its departments. A comparison of the entries from year to year plainly shows that the State Fair increases in extent as well as in importance from year to year. The following is the number of entries compared with last year:

	1886	1885
Number of entries of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry	1334	1277
Exhibition horses and colts	271	204
Trotters	63	43

Tuesday morning the weather was threatening, but it in no way interfered with the attendance or with the progress of the exhibition. The receipts for the day were considerably above those for the same time last year.

President Prince believes in doing business on time, and in carrying out programmes at the State Fair he proceeds at once to the work and pushes it along promptly. Several of the committees were set at work before noon of the first day, and the winners had the privilege of flaunting their ribbons at an early hour. In the stock rings the boys had the foremost place, and were called on first of all to show their steers at the drag.

Pulling Steers, 1 year old.

There were but four entries in this class: Geo. W. Beckler of Leeds, one pair 6 feet 2 inches; J. T. Jordan of Sabbattis, one pair 6 feet; Z. A. Gilbert, No. Greene, one pair 5 feet, 9 inches; Sylvanus Cushman, Webster, one pair 5 feet.

There was a spirited contest in this class, notwithstanding there were but few entries, and good discipline shown, when we remember that pulling was by boys under fifteen years of age.

The awards were as follows:

Sylvanus Cushman, Webster, 1st; Geo. W. Beckler, Leeds, 2d; Z. A. Gilbert, Greene, 3d.

Committee—C. L. Foss, Albion; F. L. Addilton, Leeds; Edward Clough, Manchester.

Pulling Oxen, 6 feet 10 inches and under.

There were eight entries in this class. R. H. Bumpus, Sabattis, one pair, 6 feet, 10 inches; Geo. Knight, Sacarappa, one pair 6 feet 9 inches; E. S. Maxwell, Wales, one pair 6 feet, 7 inches; C. E. Peaslee, Alna, one pair, 6 feet, 6 inches; M. K. Bumpus, Sabattis, one pair, 6 feet; Sylvanus Cushman, Webster, one pair, 6 feet 9 inches. Two pairs were withdrawn.

There was some exellent pulling in this class; weight of load 6000 pounds. All did extremely well considering the great weight of load for so small cattle.

The first premium was awarded to Geo. Knight, head up 26 feet; 1st to R. H. Sanborn, best pull 12 feet; 3d to M. K. Bumpus.

The committee desire to say that in this class it was hard to make a decision as the pairs were so even in strength and discipline.

Committee—H. Z. Allen, Turner; James Clark, Lewiston; Samuel Look, No. Jay.

Sunday night we had two smart showers which cooled the air and laid the dust, making the traveling better and the atmosphere clearer and better for men and animals. The stock en route to the fair must have appreciated the change.

The stock trains were coming in all day Monday, and by night a good portion of the stock exhibit was in place, and made comfortable. Superintendent Libby was constantly on the wing, so to term it, here, there, and often wanted in several places at once, but he proved equal to the demands upon him, and at last all were comfortably fixed. From 3 P. M. till late at night, train after train arrived with its cargo of human stock, and the stock men and their assistants were busy getting their flocks and herds stalled, bedded and fed, and made comfortable.

Tuesday morning opened with an overcast sky and an appearance of rain, but little if any fell, and the day, though chilly and uncomfortable to those thinly clad, passed away, and the fair was successfully inaugurated.

Cattle.

Maine is a good stock State, and its agriculture must ever be founded on stock husbandry. In dairy animals the State has no superior, and in neat stock, sheep, horses and oxen Maine has as good as can be found —the best in the country. Such magnificent teams and specimens as have been shown the past few days are now calling in the rest. But our cattle men should not rest upon their laurels won, or position attained. There is room for improvement, and we are sure they will be equal to their privileges and fully appreciate them. Maine soils and stock means both good wintering and good summering. The calf from the time it is dropped should never be allowed for a single day to be stinted for want of food or care. It should be kept on a steady and healthy growth and be pushed forward constantly and carefully. That our farmers understand this, at least many of them, is evidenced by what we see here on this fair on exhibition, and it is also attested by observation at every county fair in the State. This is a cheering indication and a fact to be proud of, for it points to a permanent stock prosperity in the future.

Shorthorns.

The Shorthorn, or "Durham" breed of cattle, are among the best known, indeed they may be termed the Standard Type of excellence, combining more good points for all purposes than any other breed. This is not a disparagement of any other breed, but as a matter of general interest. Other breeds may be considered as specialties in their own peculiar and particular line, beef, work, or dairy, and as such each has an unrivalled characters and excellence of its own. The Shorthorns for rotundity of carcass, small percentage of waste in offal, and capacity have won their place at the head of the list. They have early maturity, weight of meat, ripeness of points, and a strength of reproduction that makes them of great value in grading upon the common stock of the country. No other stock has contributed so many good points to the herds of this State, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any other breed will ever surpass it as a general purpose animal. It is a pleasing fact that this breed has obtained such a strong position and hold in the State of Maine.

A. W. King, Charleston, shows a lot of four head of cattle headed by the prize winning bull Diamond Duke, which weighs 1700 pounds. There are three cows and heifers of fine breeding, good points, and careful selection.

Levi Low, Brigadier Stock Farm, Searsport, shows a good lot of Shorthorns, with Oxford Ladd at the head (71,059). Sire Earl Beetive, dam Oxford Gwynne 8th, bred by Thomas Sweets of Westbrook, Me. He is three years old, a fine thrifty animal of good points and make up. The cow Marion 4th, eight years old, is a superior animal. Sire Victor 2d, dam Maid Marion. The cow Fancy 3d, sire Mustapha, dam Fancy 3d, is a good animal. There are also three very fine two-year-old heifers, Beulah 4th, Victorine 7th, and Charity 2d. Mr. Low's farm is on Spears Island, nine miles from Belfast and three miles from Searsport village. The island is connected with the main land by a nice carriage road at half tide.

Oaks Bros., Farmington Falls, shows some good Shorthorns headed by the bull Oxford Boy, three years old, a well made animal, also a good cow and a calf.

Howard & Ellis of Fairfield, show their fine herd of fifteen animals, headed by the bull Redwood, one year old, sired by Standard duke, who was owned by the Wright Brothers. Dam is Fourth Maid of the Ridge. There are five cows, two two years old heifers, two year old heifers, three bulls, and two heifer calves. In this herd the large and fine cows Red Rose and Mild Eyes are particularly fine.

J. M. Cutts, East New Portland, shows some good grade Shorthorns, so does Gen. R. B. Shepherd, Skowhegan, Francis and J. M. Hilton of Anson, Columbus Hilton, East New Portland.

R. & C. D. Waugh, Starks, show a bull three years old, three calves, two heifers three years old, and several younger cattle, all nice, good farm stock and thrifty and desirable.

We find present in the park forty full blood Shorthorns, and their grades are largely represented in cows, heifers and calves, but more especially in the large and superior oxen and steers shown in large numbers, and of which we shall have occasion to speak in another place.

Herefords.

The Herefords are out in force, there being sixty-nine pure bred animals on the grounds. Maine Herefords are well known, and have no superiors. Burleigh and Bodwell have their fine herd present, the same that was shown at the New England Fair in Bangor week before last.

Parker & Otis, Belfast, have nine head present, headed by the fine bull Duke of Penpont, imported, 7 ft. 4 ins. The cow Pearl 3d, six years old, is remarkably fine. Pigeon, six years old, is another good one. Honey, twelve years old, is an old mother in Herefordism. Patience, three years old, is a good heifer. Then come the bulls Penobscot three years old, Duke of Waldo two years old, and Hector two years old. Then the two year old heifer. The Parker & Otis herd have a wide reputation.

M. M. Bailey, Winthrop Centre, had five head, led by the good bull Solomon, one year old, sire Paragon 3d, owned by Underwood. There are two calves, a heifer two years old, and a grand cow 6 years old.

Lord & Dane of Kennebunk, show a fine herd of 12 head, one bull and five cows imported, and seven young animals. They are all large, well developed animals and thrifty.

Lewis Kershner of Farmington, shows three head consisting of two cows and the bull Mountain Chief, two years old, girthing 7 ft 5 ins.

A. H. Thompson, New Sharon, shows one bull, and two grade calves, the bull being from the Gower herd.

M. P. Tufts, Farmington, shows some fine Herefords—one cow, two heifers and one calf.

E. R. Holmes, Oxford, has nine head of good stock here. The bull is five years old. There are cows, heifers and calves; a very pretty and attractive lot.

Libby Bros., Embden, show one good 2-year-old heifer. M. A. Brown, Richmond, one bull, one-year-old. C. A. Atkinson, South Norridgewock, shows a fine lot of grades; bull Rinaldo, 7 ft. 6 in. There are twenty-one head in this herd.

Gen. R. B. Shepherd of Skowhegan, shows seven Herefords, with the bull Boaz at the head, one year old. The cow Pentree, 11th, is remarkably fine.

Holsteins.

There is a good showing of Holsteins, both in number and in quality, considering the small number kept in the State. The Holsteins are attracting more and more attention each year at our fairs, and outside of them.

Edwin P. Bradbury, Saco, shows two head, one bull, three years old, also cow of same age, both from Smiths & Powells, New York. The bull is called Captain Jinks, and the cow Aggie Sophie. They are both of the renowned Aggie blood.

F. W. Berry, New Gloucester, shows a fine bull, Gloucester, 6 ft., 7 in., two years old, an imported animal.

I. L. Dudley, Dixfield, exhibits the yearling bull, Nubian, 19 months old, 6 ft., 4 in., from the Carville herd.

A. G. Thuriow, W. Gloucester, a fine bull, two years old, also from Carville's herd.

I. T. Carville, Lewiston, exhibits his fine, large herd of choice animals, twenty in number, with grand old Patriarch Hamlet at the head, six years old, girthing 8 ft., 6 in., and weighing a ton and a half. Next is the bull Beemster, three years old, and two cows, heifers and young animals, making one of the best of showings on the ground.

Poultry.

The show of poultry is as was anticipated, very large and complete. The new building erected for this display is not so large by one-third as was planned, and consequently the show is a crowded condition that mars very much the beauty of the exhibit. A change in the rules will hereafter be necessary to prevent so many coops of a single variety being shown by one person. We notice that has done duty in former years is again spread over the ducks, turkeys, geese and small fowl, yet there is not room, and they are still piled three tiers high. Besides being crowded into all parts of the tent and building, to attempt any consideration at this time is simply impossible, and we can only say that the exhibit is a credit to Maine breeders and Maine bred poultry, which will stand as high to-day as that of any State in the country.

Horses.

With the return of another year it is both a pleasure and a surprise to visit the stalls and track and glance at the wonderfully fine exhibition of Maine horses by Maine horsemen. The large field shown at Bangor are nearly all here at Lewiston, and from Androscoggin, York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc and Oxford many more have been brought. In addition, increased entries have been made by exhibitors at the New England Fair, so that in numbers it outranks that grand exhibition, while in its completeness it is truly an exhibit of Maine bred horses. If there is needed anything to complete this feature of the State Fair, it is an increased number of draft horses, mares and colts. As this branch of breeding is one that the Farmer always recognized and endeavored to encourage, we note with pleasure the increasing number of stock horses, weighing from a hundred and over, and the appearance of a few brood mares and weanlings. In this broad State of ours there is a field for all classes, and each will be helped by encouraging the others.

One has but to glance at the list of entries to satisfy himself of the interest in trotting stock in Maine. It is here, and has come to stay. It represents hundreds of thousands of dollars, and still we have but made a beginning. Because the magnitude of this branch of breeding we devote our space to a full, and, so far as we are able, impartial report. The successes of the few we have noted through the use of the same systematic means. We do not believe in luck, but rather in that good judgment that makes judicious matings. For many of our horsemen have relied entirely upon the sire, and failed to realize what their ambition craved. Others who have placed their chief reliance on the brood mare have year after year swept the boards, and secured the profits. This less so nowadays, as more and more by all, and the field of brood mares to be seen this week is a grand one. Right here we rest our faith in horse breeding in Maine. Having the blood, the best and the most of it, and the choicest line of brood mares, and the result cannot be uncertain. Success must come to all who breed in this way. For this reason the State exhibition is the most important of the fair, and it is to this large class, shown with the weanlings by their side. A careful examination of these will be of great service to any one engaging in the business. Whatever may be said about against Maine, it is a fact that cannot be denied that her horses and colts rank among the best raised in the country. The labors of a few men, who have persistently followed their lines of breeding against all forms of opposition, have finally wrought a change in public opinion, and to-day horse breeding is popular in Maine.

We must not forget to give credit to the pioneers, as well as those who have in later years brought in choice stock. They made straight the path by which others now walk with ease to success. We say horse breeding is popular in Maine, and no one can deny the statement, unless prejudiced against the occupation. It is the means of support to thousands, is bringing wealth to hundreds more, attracting wide-spread attention to the State, and directly and indirectly adding to our wealth and promoting our industries. A glance through the stables will justify the claims we make, and in the records made on the track our readers can learn what Maine horses are capable of doing.

The field of horses is large, larger than ever before, and made up of the cream of the State. When the judges appeared at 10 o'clock to make the examination of yearlings and two-year-olds, over sixty colts appeared. In the yearling class of stallions, geldings and fillies, there were thirty-five to compete for the ribbons, and in the two-year-old class almost as many more. It was a sight not to be forgotten by those who gathered about the track and examined the promising youngsters, over three hundred and fifty colts in the grounds and in stables outside. This of course includes the trotting and running classes, in addition to the large array for exhibition. To attempt a classification at this time would be impossible, as the exhibit is not arranged or fully classified. It is a grand field, including all grades, classes and ages, and represents more fully than any exhibition in the State the interests of the horse of Maine. The trotting entries are large, and the track in fine condition. This is truly a State Fair in all its details, and surely in its horse department. The trotting opened with two hard fought races of five heats each, with a field of horses in each that called for hearty praise, and with trotting qualities that were well tested. The summary given below will enable our readers to form some idea of each heat trotted. The first race called was that of green horses for which there were ten entries, three being drawn.

Cushnoc was claimed as the favorite, but though a good trotter, failed to materialize as his friends confidentially expected.

FIRST HEAT.

Katie B. got a good start, but lost the pole on the turn, being passed by Hamlet, in the active, clean trotting goan gelding, who wears neither boots or straps. On the backside Katie B. got her nose again to the front, the field trailing. Cushnoc made a bad break, and when finally he rallied it was too late for him to do more than save himself. Hamlet began to show to the front at the half and soon took the pole, outtrotting Katie B., and winning in 2.37. Gen. Shields distanced.

SECOND HEAT.

From the start Cushnoc and Hamlet made a fight for the pole, and to the quarter it was a pretty race with these two. At half they are together, with Katie B. a good third. On the backside Cushnoc took the pole, Hamlet broke and closed third, Katie B. second; time 2.34. Perhaps the credit for winning this heat belongs in a measure to Mr. C. H. Nelson, who drove Cushnoc for his owner, and landed him in front in good shape, for a horse in no better shape to fight a race than he.

THIRD HEAT.

On the turn Cushnoc broke and fell far behind, Katie B. taking pole, with Cleveland Girl showing her metal and forcing her to a break at the quarter, taking the pole. Cushnoc trotted finely when once squared away. Hamlet was a good third at the quarter pole, with the fight between Cleveland Girl and Katie B., but before the wire was reached the roan had trotted to second, sending the black mare under the wire in 2.40.

FOURTH HEAT.

When the four

Items of Maine News.

Brown & Watson's starch factory at Houlton has commenced operations.

The water works in Calais are fast approaching completion, and will soon be ready to go into operation.

The Solon and Embden Bridge Company have organized with a capital stock of $20,000.

John P. Phillips of North Ellsworth, has had nineteen sheep and lambs killed in his pasture this summer, either by dogs or wild beasts.

Mrs. Robert Davis of Skowhegan, attempted suicide Thursday morning, by cutting her throat. Cause, insanity. She was alive at last accounts.

Capt. Eades of Mississippi, of Jetties fame, has just purchased eight acres of land at Bar Harbor, paying $40,000. He proposes to erect a fine residence.

Firemen's musters are contagious this year. After those at Augusta and Gardiner, the people at Richmond are now talking up a muster to occur at an early date.

Captain Fred L. Blair of Bowdoinham, master of the schooner Carrie S. Bailey, died of consumption Wednesday, on board his vessel at Ship Island quarantine near New Orleans.

Most of the fishing vessels at Friendship are fitting for the herring fishery, and will be off for the fishing grounds in a few days. They will probably be gone four or five weeks. Nearly one hundred men will be required to man the fleet.

Norway had a grand celebration of its centennial, last week, some ten thousand people being present. The town was in a perfect blaze of bunting, and everything and everybody was gay. An eloquent oration was pronounced by Judge Virgin.

The following snake story comes from West Hartland: While Alonzo Brown was at work in his field one day last week he killed a snake measuring three feet long and six inches around, and from this snake he took forty-nine young ones from six to ten inches long.

C. W. Keyes, F. H. Russell, J. J. Linscott, P. W. Hubbard and D. W. Austin, all of Farmington, have formed themselves into a company for the purpose of supplying that town and West Farmington village with water, and will petition the legislature for incorporation.

The coat of Leighton, who was with the Mayo party when drowned at Bar Harbor, was picked up Friday on the shore of Frenchboard Island. Nothing new has been discovered concerning the affair. Public opinion is about equally divided with regard to the man's guilt or innocence.

Bark Lizzie Carter of Bath, Captain Carter, which arrived from Mantanzas for Boston, Sunday, with sugar, reports that while lying at Matanzas lost the first officer, Frederick Reed, the second officer, David Livingstone, and two seamen, Thomas W. Reed and Fred Chapman, from yellow fever. They all belonged in Maine.

At the reunion of the 12th Maine to be held at Portland, Sept. 21st, comrades will have the pleasure of seeing their old battle flag. Comrades living on the line of the Grand Trunk Road above Mechanic Falls can take advantage of the low rates offered by the railroad.

The following patents were issued to Maine inventors last week: Z. T. Furbish, Augusta, assignor to H. W. Stevens, Portland, rosette lock; W. J. Fowler and J. S. Clark, Calais, cough syrup trade marks; W. C. Golden, Boston, assignor to Chemical Electric Light and Power Company, Portland, galvanic battery.

The British brig Dart, Captain Beattie Lisborn, for Calais, light, hailing from Halifax, is on Fisherman's Island, Jonesport, and will be a total loss. The crew is saved. The schooner Florence P. Hall of Jonesport, with coal from Port Johnson for Moncton, went ashore on Nash's Island, Tuesday, bilged; entire loss. Crew saved.

Bears are quite plenty this season at Rangeley, and some of the people see them very often. Only last week as some of the townsmen were blueberrying on the saw brush running off through the brush, they having come upon him while getting his morning meal of blueberries. Not having any gun with them the bear got safely away.

William Berry, clerk of courts, was found dead in his office at Belfast, Sunday noon, having shot himself with a revolver probably in a fit of temporary insanity. His age was about 60 years. He was formerly of Burnham. He leaves a widow and children. He was the democratic candidate for reelection and a man much respected.

Othello M. Clark of Albany, four miles from Bethel, shot Charles C. Lewis, Tuesday night. The trouble began by Clark's cattle breaking into Lewis' field. Clark fired twice, killing one animal. Then as Lewis grappled with Clark, and in the struggle, the second barrel was discharged, the whole charge going above the collar bone. Clark claims Lewis fired at him first. Clark surrendered to the officers.

The affairs of Goss & Sawyer and Goss, Sawyer & Packard, Bath, on account of the depression in business are in no better condition than they were eighteen months ago, and the liabilities have increased to further time. The liabilities are $410,000, and the assets $417,000. The assets will be materially diminished in a forced conversion into cash in the present state of business. Both firms will do business in existence now, and the New England Ship Building Company occupies the plant.

There was a sad drowning accident at Vanceboro, Sunday afternoon. Daniel Dougherty, a section master engineer of the New Brunswick Railway, with two other men were out sailing on the lake and when about two miles from the shore their boat upset. They clinched upon the bottom, and Dougherty, who was an expert swimmer, started to swim ashore. When he had nearly reached the land he disappeared from view and never rose.

The arrival of the West Branch drive in Bangor, Wednesday afternoon, was a great sensation. It was accompanied by a crew of 150 men. This has been a very long drive owing to low water and other difficulties encountered. The first boom of the 50,000,000 logs of which it was composed, started from the head of Chesuncook Lake, May 8th, and not a day has been lost by the men since then. Last year the drive was in five or six weeks before this date. It has been a very clean drive, less than 150,000 feet of logs having been left in the various waters.

Benjamin Mantor of North Anson, the postal clerk who was taken suddenly ill on the train Monday of last week, and who died Sunday of congestion of the brain, was to be buried, last Wednesday, at the age of 36 years. That there were doubts in the minds of his friends and several physicians present, whether life was extinct, and the services and burial were postponed. The body at the hour assigned had not the earth did not show the usual discoloration, and there was not the usual odor perceptible. It has since been ascertained that death had taken place, and the body has been buried.

A land office auction during the celebration at Norway, Wednesday, which came very near resulting fatally. During the musical exercises wires were run from a battery to the place occupied by the musicians, and at appropriate places a knob would be touched and a gun fired. By mistake a wrong knob was pressed, and the wrong gun fired. Fred Getchell of Brunswick, was so near that his right hand was blown to shreds and his arm badly burned. Thursday morning he was comfortable, and it was thought he would get along well if inflammation did not set in. A purse of $136 was raised for the young man.

GOOD STOCK. W. F. Riggs, Bowdoinham, who has a good farm and a good set of farm buildings, with everything about the premises in "apple pie order," has the best herd of thoroughbred Hereford stock in Sagadahoc county. He has a bull 2 years old in January, 1886, a very nice stock animal from the herd of Burdett & Bodwell. He has another bull about the same age from the herd of Capt. E. C. Goudy, Bristol, for sale at a reasonable price. His heifer from the same herd, now three years old, dropped a fine calf last March, 1885, and is now due to calf Sept. 20, 1886. He has four grade heifers one-half to three-fourths Hereford, and a pair of high grade steer calves very nicely marked and very closely matched, that would measure nearly five feet. Mr. Riggs makes a trip every Saturday to Bath market with gilt edged butter and sour milk, the products of his dairy herd of ten grade Jersey and Hereford cows.

SUPERIOR COURT. In the court, session in this city, in the case of Nicholas Rollins et als., the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $60.39. Benjamin Thatcher vs. George E. Weeks and Henry Morse, aplts. This is action of trover for the recovery of the drums which were being used by the Salvation Army at Lewiston city on the evening of August 20, 1885, and comes from the Municipal Court of this city upon appeal. Nominal damages were claimed, but the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, and against the Salvation Army. James N. Keenman vs. Inhabitants of Pittston. This is an action to which the plaintiff claims to recover $2000 damages for a broken leg received March 1, 1885, by reason of an alleged defect in the sidewalk. Case not closed.

That wonderful catholicon known as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good.

My friend, look here, you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Hall's Hair Renewer makes the hair soft and glossy, and is a valuable hair dressing.

Items of General News.

Crops in northern New York are suffering on account of lack of rain.

Rent troubles continue in Ireland. An approaching completion, and will soon be ready to go into operation.

The Solon and Embden Bridge Company have organized with a capital stock of $20,000.

John P. Phillips of North Ellsworth, has had nineteen sheep and lambs killed in his pasture this summer, either by dogs or wild beasts.

Mrs. Robert Davis of Skowhegan, attempted suicide Thursday morning, by cutting her throat. Cause, insanity. She was alive at last accounts.

Capt. Eades of Mississippi, of Jetties fame, has just purchased eight acres of land at Bar Harbor, paying $40,000. He proposes to erect a fine residence.

Firemen's musters are contagious this year. After those at Augusta and Gardiner, the people at Richmond are now talking up a muster to occur at an early date.

Captain Fred L. Blair of Bowdoinham, master of the schooner Carrie S. Bailey, died of consumption Wednesday, on board his vessel at Ship Island quarantine near New Orleans.

Most of the fishing vessels at Friendship are fitting for the herring fishery, and will be off for the fishing grounds in a few days. They will probably be gone four or five weeks. Nearly one hundred men will be required to man the fleet.

Norway had a grand celebration of its centennial, last week, some ten thousand people being present. The town was in a perfect blaze of bunting, and everything and everybody was gay. An eloquent oration was pronounced by Judge Virgin.

The following snake story comes from West Hartland: While Alonzo Brown was at work in his field one day last week he killed a snake measuring three feet long and six inches around, and from this snake he took forty-nine young ones from six to ten inches long.

C. W. Keyes, F. H. Russell, J. J. Linscott, P. W. Hubbard and D. W. Austin, all of Farmington, have formed themselves into a company for the purpose of supplying that town and West Farmington village with water, and will petition the legislature for incorporation.

The coat of Leighton, who was with the Mayo party when drowned at Bar Harbor, was picked up Friday on the shore of Frenchboard Island. Nothing new has been discovered concerning the affair. Public opinion is about equally divided with regard to the man's guilt or innocence.

Bark Lizzie Carter of Bath, Captain Carter, which arrived from Mantanzas for Boston, Sunday, with sugar, reports that while lying at Matanzas lost the first officer, Frederick Reed, the second officer, David Livingstone, and two seamen, Thomas W. Reed and Fred Chapman, from yellow fever. They all belonged in Maine.

At the reunion of the 12th Maine to be held at Portland, Sept. 21st, comrades will have the pleasure of seeing their old battle flag. Comrades living on the line of the Grand Trunk Road above Mechanic Falls can take advantage of the low rates offered by the railroad.

The following patents were issued to Maine inventors last week: Z. T. Furbish, Augusta, assignor to H. W. Stevens, Portland, rosette lock; W. J. Fowler and J. S. Clark, Calais, cough syrup trade marks; W. C. Golden, Boston, assignor to Chemical Electric Light and Power Company, Portland, galvanic battery.

The British brig Dart, Captain Beattie Lisborn, for Calais, light, hailing from Halifax, is on Fisherman's Island, Jonesport, and will be a total loss. The crew is saved. The schooner Florence P. Hall of Jonesport, with coal from Port Johnson for Moncton, went ashore on Nash's Island, Tuesday, bilged; entire loss. Crew saved.

Bears are quite plenty this season at Rangeley, and some of the people see them very often. Only last week as some of the townsmen were blueberrying on the saw brush running off through the brush, they having come upon him while getting his morning meal of blueberries. Not having any gun with them the bear got safely away.

William Berry, clerk of courts, was found dead in his office at Belfast, Sunday noon, having shot himself with a revolver probably in a fit of temporary insanity. His age was about 60 years. He was formerly of Burnham. He leaves a widow and children. He was the democratic candidate for reelection and a man much respected.

Othello M. Clark of Albany, four miles from Bethel, shot Charles C. Lewis, Tuesday night. The trouble began by Clark's cattle breaking into Lewis' field. Clark fired twice, killing one animal. Then as Lewis grappled with Clark, and in the struggle, the second barrel was discharged, the whole charge going above the collar bone. Clark claims Lewis fired at him first. Clark surrendered to the officers.

The affairs of Goss & Sawyer and Goss, Sawyer & Packard, Bath, on account of the depression in business are in no better condition than they were eighteen months ago, and the liabilities have increased to further time. The liabilities are $410,000, and the assets $417,000. The assets will be materially diminished in a forced conversion into cash in the present state of business. Both firms will do business in existence now, and the New England Ship Building Company occupies the plant.

There was a sad drowning accident at Vanceboro, Sunday afternoon. Daniel Dougherty, a section master engineer of the New Brunswick Railway, with two other men were out sailing on the lake and when about two miles from the shore their boat upset. They clinched upon the bottom, and Dougherty, who was an expert swimmer, started to swim ashore. When he had nearly reached the land he disappeared from view and never rose.

The arrival of the West Branch drive in Bangor, Wednesday afternoon, was a great sensation. It was accompanied by a crew of 150 men. This has been a very long drive owing to low water and other difficulties encountered. The first boom of the 50,000,000 logs of which it was composed, started from the head of Chesuncook Lake, May 8th, and not a day has been lost by the men since then. Last year the drive was in five or six weeks before this date. It has been a very clean drive, less than 150,000 feet of logs having been left in the various waters.

Benjamin Mantor of North Anson, the postal clerk who was taken suddenly ill on the train Monday of last week, and who died Sunday of congestion of the brain, was to be buried, last Wednesday, at the age of 36 years. That there were doubts in the minds of his friends and several physicians present, whether life was extinct, and the services and burial were postponed. The body at the hour assigned had not the earth did not show the usual discoloration, and there was not the usual odor perceptible. It has since been ascertained that death had taken place, and the body has been buried.

A land office auction during the celebration at Norway, Wednesday, which came very near resulting fatally. During the musical exercises wires were run from a battery to the place occupied by the musicians, and at appropriate places a knob would be touched and a gun fired. By mistake a wrong knob was pressed, and the wrong gun fired. Fred Getchell of Brunswick, was so near that his right hand was blown to shreds and his arm badly burned. Thursday morning he was comfortable, and it was thought he would get along well if inflammation did not set in. A purse of $136 was raised for the young man.

GOOD STOCK. W. F. Riggs, Bowdoinham, who has a good farm and a good set of farm buildings, with everything about the premises in "apple pie order," has the best herd of thoroughbred Hereford stock in Sagadahoc county. He has a bull 2 years old in January, 1886, a very nice stock animal from the herd of Burdett & Bodwell. He has another bull about the same age from the herd of Capt. E. C. Goudy, Bristol, for sale at a reasonable price. His heifer from the same herd, now three years old, dropped a fine calf last March, 1885, and is now due to calf Sept. 20, 1886. He has four grade heifers one-half to three-fourths Hereford, and a pair of high grade steer calves very nicely marked and very closely matched, that would measure nearly five feet. Mr. Riggs makes a trip every Saturday to Bath market with gilt edged butter and sour milk, the products of his dairy herd of ten grade Jersey and Hereford cows.

SUPERIOR COURT. In the court, session in this city, in the case of Nicholas Rollins et als., the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $60.39. Benjamin Thatcher vs. George E. Weeks and Henry Morse, aplts. This is action of trover for the recovery of the drums which were being used by the Salvation Army at Lewiston city on the evening of August 20, 1885, and comes from the Municipal Court of this city upon appeal. Nominal damages were claimed, but the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, and against the Salvation Army. James N. Keenman vs. Inhabitants of Pittston. This is an action to which the plaintiff claims to recover $2000 damages for a broken leg received March 1, 1885, by reason of an alleged defect in the sidewalk. Case not closed.

That wonderful catholicon known as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good.

My friend, look here, you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Hall's Hair Renewer makes the hair soft and glossy, and is a valuable hair dressing.

THE RECENT CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE. Prof. Powell of the Geological Survey concludes that the earthquake had its center in North and South Carolina, to the northeast of Charleston. The land area of the earthquake was 900,000 square miles, one-third of the total area of the United States, and the maps which have been prepared show that the shock traversed this distance in 15 minutes. The earthquake did not come from the direction of Bermuda.

The effect of the great shock on Tuesday night at Charleston on the animals of the city may be best illustrated by the stampede of the horses at an engine house. They escaped from the house and ran in the wildest of fright through the upper part of the city, snorting and neighing to the terror and alarm of all whom they passed. In the country, horses that were stabled endeavored to break their bonds, and failing to do so, stood up trembling and shivering, and cows bellowed in a most piteous manner. Those of the animals that were at large fled through the woods. Dogs were similarly affected. Sheep and cows came hurriedly in from the fields in the afternoon, lay down in a circle and filled the air with their moans. The chickens went to roost long before dark, and cackled constantly for some time preceding the shock.

Business has been renewed at the old market in Charleston, and no attempt has been made to advance prices, beef selling at from 10 to 15 cents and other meats at the usual prices.

The Sailors' Home in Charleston is a complete wreck, and will have to be rebuilt from its foundation. The Mariners' Church is so seriously injured that it cannot be used, and may have to be rebuilt. It will require at least $15,000 to replace these buildings. An appeal is made to seafaring men everywhere. The work among seamen goes on, and services will be held on the wharves and on shipboard.

Reports of the great distress in the colored villages on the line of the South Carolina railroad are reaching New York.

Everywhere there are signs of a restoration of the normal condition of things, and business is transacted just as usual. Subscriptions continue to come in very freely, and the aggregate now is about $150,000, which, however, is only a drop in the bucket.

A very perceptible shock was felt at Charleston at 1.05 Wednesday morning, lasting about six seconds.

Mayor Courtenas has appointed a Board of Engineers and Architects, with Capt. W. H. Bixby, U. S. Engineer Corps, as chairman, to examine and report upon dangerous buildings for removal. The public buildings will be examined first, the places of business next, and then the residences. There was some rain on Wednesday, but the weather at night was fine and clear. Four colored infants and one man died from exposure on Wednesday.

Several prominent Charleston business men and a portion of the relief committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, held an informal meeting in that city on Wednesday and took steps toward forming a trust company, with its principal office in Charleston and branch offices in all the large cities of the country, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds by subscription to its stock for the rebuilding of the ruined portions of the city—the money to be loaned on bonds secured by mortgage on the property improved at 3 per cent. interest.

A GHASTLY LAND-SLIDE. A discovery was made, Thursday, by Charles Llewellyn, a member of thirty-first department, in Pittsburg, Pa., as he was returning from his house on the hill to his work. The discovery lead to the recovery of the remains of the people who lost their lives in the Saw Mill Run flood, twelve years ago. About 200 yards from the Luckey school house in the Thirty-first ward, he noticed that a land slide had occurred on the bank of Saw Mill Run. Acting on a sudden impulse, he walked to the spot, and on nearing it was surprised to see that the earth had been disposed to view a portion of a coal car of the Little Saw Mill Run railroad, of the style generally known as "dumps." Further investigation showed that the whole car was lying imbedded in the earth, and also several hundred feet from the railroad, and on the opposite side of the run, but there was no mystery in its appearance there to him, and it vividly brought to his mind the terrible scenes and incidents of a day never to be forgotten—the 26th of July, 1874, the date of the Saw Mill run and Butcher's run floods, in which hundreds of persons and thousands of dollars worth of property were destroyed. At that time Mr. Llewellyn was in the employ of the Saw Mill Run railroad, and resided at the Bankville, through which flows Saw Mill run in a narrow bed. In the night of the flood twelve years ago, the little run became a river which almost swept away the town. Houses and barns were carried off like straws, and persons who, at the time, were standing on a side track at Bankaville, were lifted from the rails and carried down by the terrible torrent, only the remains of four of them ever being found, until the accidental discovery uncovered the one found by Mr. Llewellyn.

The channel of the run at the place where the car is lying was changed by the flood, and instead of the old bed there is now a mount several feet high. What else this mount contains is not yet known, but it is the general opinion of the scores who have visited the place that it is the tomb of those who were drowned in the flood, for all thirty-one persons were drowned at Bankaville, and the most diligent and unremitting search failed to find but seventeen bodies. The remaining fourteen may have been carried into the Ohio river, or perhaps lie buried under such deposits as the one which hid for twelve years the old coal car.

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Food frauds of the usual class, such as wooden nutmegs, chicory coffee and watered milk, although they are swindles in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer. But when an article like baking powder that is relied upon for the healthful preparation of almost every meal is so made as to carry highly injurious if not really poisonous elements into our daily food it seems time to be the duty of the press as well as of the criminal authorities to take cognizance of it.

In the fight for pure food made by the "Royal" Company some time ago, when its guns were particularly trained against the alum baking powders, it was noticed that the most trustworthy scientific authorities were emphatically upon its side. So in the recent contest with the lime and other impure baking powders, the result has proved that every statement made by the Royal Baking Powder Company, both as to the purity of its own and the adulteration of other baking powders of the market, was fully authorized by the most competent chemical and medical authorities of the country.

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The Markets.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, September 14.

FLOUR. There is a dull market for Flour and the sales are confined to small lots. We quote Western superfine at $2 60@3 10, common extras at $3 10@3 30, medium extras at $3 35@3 55, and choice extras at $3 50@3 65 per bbl. Minnesota bakers are quiet at $3 85@4 15 per bbl. Roller Flour is steady and we quote New York at $4 20@4 50, Michigan at $4 25@4 45, and Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis and Illinois at $4 30@4 50 per bbl. Michigan stone ground flour at $4 10@4 20 per bbl. Spring wheat patents have been in moderate demand, with sales at $4 75@5 00 per bbl. Winter wheat patents are at $4 75@5 00 per bbl. Corn meal is steady at $2 35@2 40 per bbl for kiln dried, and $3 35@3 40 for choice granulated. Rye Flour is selling in small lots at $3 50@3 75. Oat Meal is quite, and we notice sales of fine at $4 75@5 and cut at 5 95@6 20 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn has been quiet and easy. Sales of high mixed at 54c, steamer yellow at 53½c, steamer mixed at 52½c per bush. Oats are quiet, with sales of choice clipped at 40@42c, barley at 40@41c, No. 1 white at 39½@40c, No. 2 white at 37½c, No. 3 white at 36½c per bush. Bran is in fair demand at $14 25 for spring, and $16@16 00 for winter; Fine Feed and Middlings at $14 50@18, and cotton seed meal at $24 50 on spot and $23 00 to arrive.

PROVISIONS. The sale of Pork steady with sales of old mess at $10 @10 50, and new at $11 50@12; extra prime at $10 50@11, and clear and backs at $13 50@15 per bbl. Beef is steady; we quote mess and extra at $ 50@9 50, and plate and family at 10@11 per bbl. Lard firmer at 7¼@7¾c per lb. Smoked Hams easier, at 12½@13c. as to quality.

PRODUCE. Butter has continued steady, demand fairly good, Northern and Eastern creamery at 21@24c, Western creamery at 20@23c, Northern dairy at 17@20c, Western dairy at 10@14c, imitation creamery at 12@17c, and ladle packed at 10@13c per lb. Sales of cheese is firm, with sales choice Northern have been 10¼@10¾c. Western at 9½@10c and low grades at 6@8c per lb, as to quality. Eggs are in good demand, sales of extra Eastern at 18½c, and fancy at 20c, New York extras at 16½@17c, Western at 14½@15c, and Nova Scotia at 16½@17c per doz. Beans have ruled steady, and we quote choice Northern hand picked at $1 75@1 80; New York small at $1 60@1 70; and medium at $1 45@1 50 per bush. Canada peas have been selling in small lots at 65@90c. Potatoes are in fair demand, at 45@53c. Sweet Potatoes range from $1 50@2 75 bbl. Dried Apples are selling in small lots. Choice Spring Chickens meet with a fair demand at 10@20c per lb.

HAY. The market has been quiet for hay, and we quote choice at $17 50@18 and mediums at $15@17 per ton. Rye straw is in liberal receipt and cannot be quoted at over $15.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, Sept. 14, 1886.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
F. H. Cooledge & Son,	34	00	25
Gilnes & Weston,	18	00	00
George Hollis,	00	200	00
Piper & Blaisdell,	00	380	00
J. H. Fogg,	14	00	2
J. F. Lavery,	7	00	8
G. B. Dyer,	8	00	7
Z. H. Tozier,	20	00	00
H. B. White,	20	00	00
I. C. Libby & Son,	40	600	15

Good, warm weather, and not a large lot of cattle and sheep on the market. braced prices to just a firm tone; while we cannot quote beef much higher, we can say there is no change to be marked in the way of demand at current rates. Very choice oxen might bring 8 cents; no very choice ones reported. The demand for small beef was fair, cows and heifers bringing 5 to 6 cts. dressed weight; steers 6 cts. There was some improvement to note in the cow trade; best Maine cows bring $50. Sheep and lambs are one-fourth cent higher, with sharp demand. Veal calves are good property, bringing 5 to 6½ c. live. Some of the whole thing up, we have to contradict the common cry of the drover, "hard market," and say we had a good one.

SALES.

Z. H. Tozier sold his best pair at five cents live, averaged to weigh 1,350 lbs. A good pair steers at four cents, averaging 1,100 lbs. H. B. White sold thirty yearlings at 6¼ each, twenty two-year-old steers at 6¼ cents, and three pair of steers proposed to view a portion of a coal car of the Little Saw Mill Run railroad, of the style generally known as "dumps." Further investigation showed that the whole car was lying imbedded in the earth, and also several hundred feet from the railroad, and on the opposite side of the run, but there was no mystery in its appearance there to him, and it vividly brought to his mind the terrible scenes and incidents of a day never to be forgotten—the 26th of July, 1874, the date of the Saw Mill run and Butcher's run floods, in which hundreds of persons and thousands of dollars worth of property were destroyed. At that time Mr. Llewellyn was in the employ of the Saw Mill Run railroad, and resided at the Bankville, through which flows Saw Mill run in a narrow bed. In the night of the flood twelve years ago, the little run became a river which almost swept away the town. Houses and barns were carried off like straws, and persons who, at the time, were standing on a side track at Bankaville, were lifted from the rails and carried down by the terrible torrent, only the remains of four of them ever being found, until the accidental discovery uncovered the one found by Mr. Llewellyn.

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Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7000; shipments —; shipping steers at 3 40@6 35; stockers and feeders at 2 00@3 40; cows, bulls and mixed 1 35@3 00; bulk at 2 25@2 75; through Texans steady; cows at 2 00@3 10; steers at 3 15@3 45.

HOGS—Receipts, 30,000; shipments 4000; lower; rough and mixed 4 15@4 90; packing and shipping at 4 85@5 25; lights at 4 00@5 00; skips at 2 75@3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4000; shipments 1000; steady; natives 2 00@3 75 Texans 2 00@3 00; Western 3 00@3 50. Lambs 4 00@4 75.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

United States Bonds. 3's,	(reg.)	100¾
do	4s, (reg.)	125¾
do	4s, (coup.)	126¾
do	New 4½ (reg.	110¾
do	4½ (coup.)	110¾
do	Pacific 1ts,	114½

Wool Market

TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

There is an active demand for wool and prices are firmer. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 32c for X, Saxonville at 33c for X, and 35c for XX and XX, and above. Michigan X wool is held strong at 32c. Combing and delaine fleeces are in better demand and firm. Territory wool is active and large sales have been made at 25@27c for medium and 19@25c for fine. Pulled wools are active. Foreign wool has been quiet and firm.

The Prospective Harvest.

Doubtless every enterprising husbandman whose eye rests upon the heading of this article, will feel a touch of enthusiasm, in anticipation of an account of the present productiveness of the Pine Tree State, where progress in the line of agriculture is a matter of which he may be justly proud; but the above words have reference to that harvest which develops not by the successive changes of the seasons—that harvest that has no spring nor summer nor autumnal phases, and where the laborer's efforts are unremitting; in other words, The Mission Field, a most interesting survey of which was afforded last week in this city during the ninety-ninth annual session of the Bowdoinham Baptist Association, as the following report will show:

Wednesday morning.—The meeting between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, devoted to a presentation of the work of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missions, was of marked interest, a large and appreciative audience being in attendance. Mrs. Anna S. Hunt, Gen. Vice President of the Woman's Home Mission Society, occupied the chair. At the opening, the congregation united in singing the inspiring hymn: "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun doth his successive journeys run," etc., and an earnest prayer, appropriate to the occasion, was offered by the Rev. E. S. Small, after which no further preliminaries were in order, except the appointment of Miss M. Louise Glover as Secretary. The short time allotted to the important and almost exhaustless topic of Home and Foreign Missions seemed insufficient, but it was wonderful how much information and how many practical lessons could be compressed into the space of one brief hour; and so impressed were we with the grandeur of the Christian enterprise, as portrayed by the speakers, that a call from the Master for laborers seemed almost audible.

Miss Sarah Barrows of Warren, missionary from Burma, who gave the first address, expressed her gratitude and pleasure in meeting again with those from whom she had received aid and encouragement in her work. For the past ten years she has been in Maulmain engaged in the school work of the Mission, but on her return will enter into jungle work, where her labors will be particularly with women who never hear the name of Christ. The amount of their school management revealed the key to the success of missionaries, viz., their faithfulness in teaching the word of God. She stated, with emphasis, that the Bible classes in the schools; an hour was given every day to the study of the scriptures; every thing in the schools was associated with religious instruction. If she could but impress upon this session the lesson connected with it. Saturday evening was set apart for Bible study, and the lesson was reviewed the next day in their Sunday School. Each scholar, whether they could read or not, was taught the Golden Text, and every child was required to commit a verse of scripture each day throughout the year. The Mission outlook she considered was never more encouraging than at present. Large towns and villages are open to the Gospel, and there is great need of more missionaries. More funds also are required, and the prayers of Christians; she suggested that prayers should accompany their gifts, and recommended systematic giving by having a mite box in which they should place two cents per week for foreign missions; yet she would not have them omit their contributions to home missions. She was pained to be obliged for want of means to refuse mothers who came with tears in their eyes and besought her to admit their sons into the school. The small sum of $25 per year would keep a boy in their school. Miss Barrows stated that the work was opening among 5,000,000 heathen in a most pleasant way, and that they are asking for native missionaries, and in this connection spoke of the manifest increase of interest in the cause in this country. When she left in 1872 there were but three Baptist lady missionaries, now there are over fifty. She spoke of the difficulties encountered in her sailing—there were trials, but their blessings were greater than the trials. She thanked God for the great interest the association had taken in the work, and requested their prayers, especially for herself, in the new department in which she was to enter.

Miss Julia Elwin of Augusta, was next called upon, who also expressed her pleasure in meeting with the association, who five years ago gave her their support in entering the Mission field. It was love, she said, for the Mission work that led her to engage in it, and her love had strengthened while in the work. Miss Elwin's labors had been among the Burmans, but, she remarked, that as Miss Barrows had given an account of the work among the Burmans, she would not further particularize, but speak of the Chins. There are of this class of heathen 55,000 in Lower Burma, and more in other parts of Burma. Mission effort among them had been most successful. There were 40 villages that were open to the labors of labored, in the majority of which the natives helped to build the school houses and support the teachers. She mentioned one school in which every pupil was converted. She thought that there was no more promising than that among the Chins.

Miss Alice Merriam of Boston, the third speaker, prefaced her remarks with that touching passage of scripture which covers the ground of Missions—One Lord, one faith, one baptism. She then presented the various lines of Mission work in our country as a problem to be solved. First the immigrants who are thronging to our shores bringing hostile influences, and in addition to these, five or six other classes. The colored people of the South for more than twenty years have been managing the numbers, while the most of them remain in ignorance and degradation. Side by side with these are the "poor white trash," who are also a numerous class. In the Indian Territories are the Choctaws and Chickasaws. In Utah we have the Mormons, and in the extreme West the Chinese. Said the speaker, "the breadth and emergency of the work lies before us." She then referred to the deplorable condition of Salt Lake City, claimed to be the "New Zion," which she had visited, as containing more sorrow and misery than any other city of the same size in the country, and dwelt upon the degraded the faces of the people as one met them on the street. She spoke of its having been a matter of wonder why the Mormon Missionaries are so successful in proselyting, and explained it. They conceal in part their faith relating to polygamy, and promise to each forty acres of land free and a

Poetry.

Sing-Song.

Sing of the bobolink hid in the clover;
Sing of the summer winds lost out to sea;
Sing of blue skies and the clouds that float over,
The old days and golden that once used to be.
Sing and be glad, clasp hands and sing on
Of the days of your youth and the years that are gone.

Sing of the old-fashioned lullabies,
Crooned by your mother above her first-born;
Never again will such sweet melodies
Greet life's weary pilgrim, bent, gray and forlorn;
There's rest in the region where the roses once grew:
There's peace in the thought as it drifts back to you.
Sing of the land where the wheat fields are glowing;
Sing of the green-bannered corn and the breeze;
Sing of honored workers who sing at their mowing;
Sing of the birds and sing of the trees,
Sing of life's morn and its glorified Maye
While your heart travels back over old-fashioned ways.

A song or a sigh may make you touch fingers
With the youth that is gone, and let you clasp hands
With the maiden long dead, whose memory lingers
Like a perfume blown back from life's fairy lands.
Sing and be glad, clasp hands and sing on
Of the days of your youth and the years that are gone.

Our Story Teller.

LIFE AMONG THE FIJIS.

BY A TRAVELER.

It was curious to see how very ignorant were the people from the steamboat which had just come from Sidney—I mean ignorant as regards everything pertaining to Fiji. They went about dazed, and stared to that degree that all sense seemed merged in sight. They had a way, too, of looking behind them in a startled manner.

"Do not be too scornful," said Miss Acton to me, as we walked toward the boat on the morning set for the excursion to Viti Levu. "They expect a cannibal to spring out from somewhere, knock them in the head, and eat them. Do you wonder they seem nervous? You did just so. I have noticed all new-comers do so. Did I ever tell you about that old gentleman, who landed here last Christmas, and could hardly be persuaded but that I wanted to eat him? I was sorry for him. He saw me first in my war-paint. He thought I was Queen of the Cannibal Islands, and had him to dinner the next day, and you should have seen our guest watch me. It was very trying to me and to him. I knew he suspected the roast mutton we managed to have that day.

"You see I was walking along the shore dressed in a suit of green leaves. You've no idea what lovely cool suits I can make, only they don't last. I had some banana leaves, or rather a banana leaf, about my head, and a branch of fern in my hand. Mamma did not know I had left the house. She had told me not to go out of the grounds. She said I really looked too much like a native woman, only I was completely clothed, you know. But I did go out, and I kept strolling further and further from home, for the sight of the daylight on my bare feet. Half a mile to the north here, you know, there is a lovely bit of a cove where the water is perfectly still, and the sands are even whiter and smoother than in other places. It's a perfect gem of a spot. I was strolling there and thinking I must go back, and knowing I had been fearfully wicked for having disobeyed mamma. I was thinking about Christmas, too, and wishing I might be at home in England some day, when I saw a native boat with a three cornered sail come gliding round a point and right up to the shore. In another moment a tall, thin man, in green glasses, and carrying an enormous umbrella, scrambled out, and the boat went off.

"Of course I thought it was a missionary, for there are a great many here. I stood still and watched him. He came directly toward where I stood with my fern-branch over my head, but he held his umbrella in such a way that he did not see me until he was directly upon me. When he did see me he started and turned to run. I did not stir nor smile. Apparently he was ashamed of flight, and he came on, stepping softly, and bowing repeatedly, as if to propitiate me. But I wasn't going to be propitiated directly. I looked glum, and he bowed faster than ever, and grinned constantly. I wish you could know how absurd he looked. I suppose he had run from the tribe concealed somewhere among the hills behind me.

"He began to assure me that he was a friend, and that he loved all savages, particularly Fiji savages. He spoke English, but in a purposely broken way, as if I could understand that better, perhaps. I kept up my blank look, and shook my head. I made strange movements in the air with my hands, and I was delighted to see him grow pale. Suddenly I turned to the hills, waving my branch frantically, taking ferocious strides, and glowering viciously. He thought I was summoning my warriors, and he turned and ran toward the town, never thinking to shut his umbrella which caught the wind, and finally flew out of his hand and went to sea.

"I did not think of Fiji at home for a long time. You can imagine how I felt when papa brought home this man to dinner the next day. I was demure enough, and I hoped he wouldn't know me; but I was afraid he did. Six or seven months after that there was an article in a London newspaper telling of the remarkable and deplorable case of a young English lady resident in one of the Fiji islands, a person would-be Christianity into heathenism, and probably cannibalism. It gave the initials of my name, too; and then I told my father. He is rather jolly, you know, and I never saw him laugh so long in my life. But mamma cried so that I began to cry too. She said that all our relatives in England would see the paper and know who was meant, and what could they think?

"Who the deuce cares what they think?" cried papa, and fell to laughing again, and I joined him; I couldn't help it.

"Mamma looked at us a moment, and then she left the room, saying that disgrace did not seem very funny to her.

"How very odd it is," continued the girl, looking at me with wondering seriousness, "that she gentleman should think the whole affair a great joke, and laugh when it is mentioned; while the ladies are very solemn about it, and treat me as if I had done something terrible. I can't understand it."

Miss Acton's face looked very much as if some moments. I had laughed a good deal as she told her little story, and I did not attempt to reprove her. She came nearer to me now, and put her hand in my arm.

"Perhaps the American women are different," she said. "Perhaps they are as sensible as men."

I did not contradict this.

The distance from Suva, the town to the part of Viti Lavu which we had chosen for our objective point is perhaps fifty or sixty miles. Had I my choice, I would have elected to go in one of those white boats which are flitting about on these seas, and which go such long distances almost always in safety. Those craft, with dusky sailors and yellow sails, careering to and fro on the blue, sparkling waters, are mysterious things to me. They seem capable of any sort of feat. One would hardly be surprised to see them sometime spread another wing, and rise up in the air. It was found, however, that by the influence of Mr. Acton, we could have the government steamer for our trip, and nearly every one was going. Not to go out of the grounds!